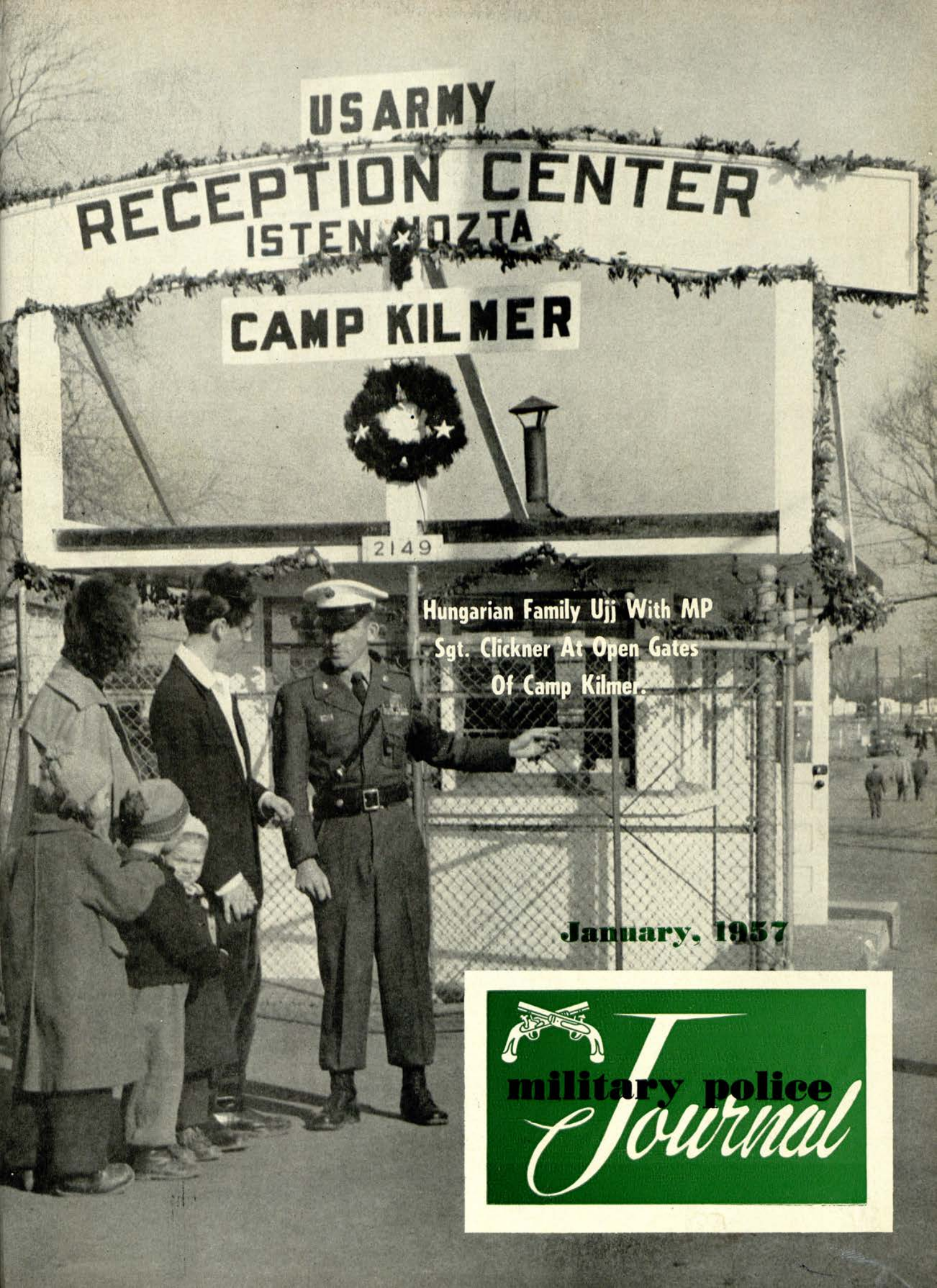


Hungarian Family Ujj With MP
Sgt. Clickner At Open Gates
Of Camp Kilmer.

January, 1957

military police Journal

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This Month's Cover

With the main gate at Camp Kilmer swinging wide and open, the New Year of 1957 has a meaning significance for Istvan Ujj and his family. Here, under the standard gate sign with the non-standard Hungarian words, "God Sent You", MP Sgt. Johnny Clickner, Co. A, 716th MP Bn. Ft. Dix gives helpful information to the newly arrived refugee family.

Thanks to Lt. Col. Richard Barrell, CO, 716th MP Bn. and Headquarters Commandant of Camp Kilmer for a timely JOURNAL cover.

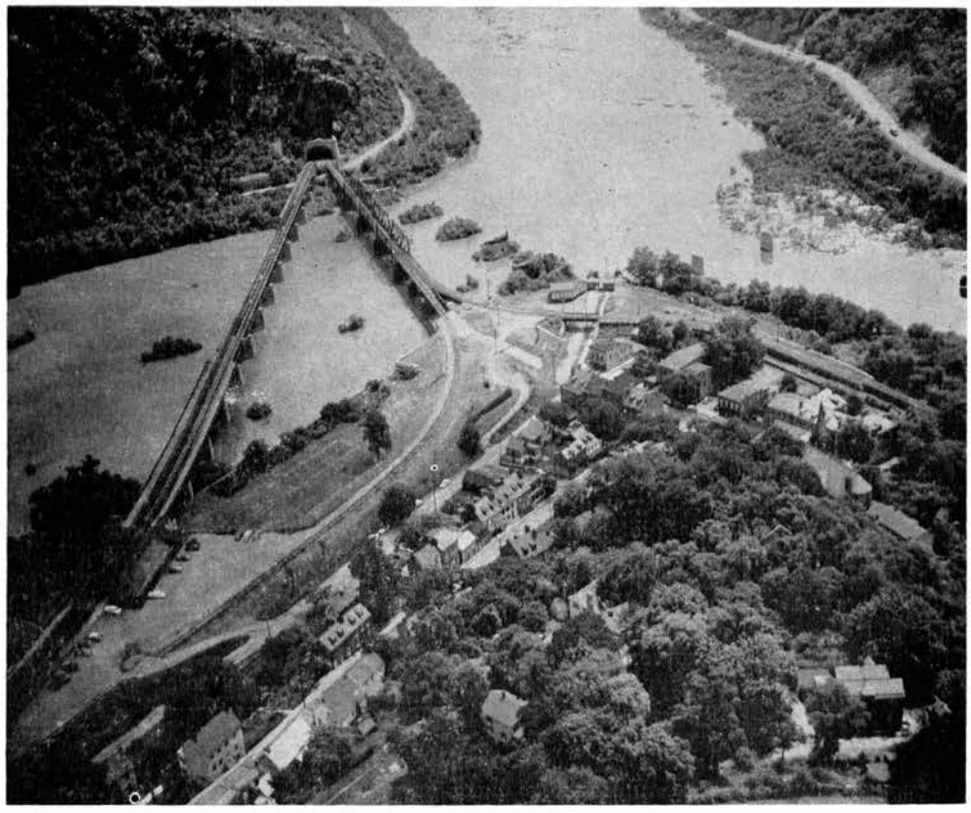
JOURNAL

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Photograph by Maynard Clark, Reprinted by Special permission of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. *Copyright (c) 1956 by The Curtis Publishing Company.*

This fine aerial photograph of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, which originally appeared in the November, 1956 issue of the Saturday Evening Post is of particular interest to members of the Military Police Corps. Here, in 1806, the flintlock pistol, now worn on the blouse of every Military Police Corps officer and enlisted man, was first manufactured for the United States Army. (For more on that pistol, see page 16).

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SERGEANTS *in* PROFILE



A Look at the Army's Backbone

M/Sgt. Andino

Watching the Military Police grow has been the life of M/Sgt Agustin Andino, 54, interpreter at the Limits Military Police office.

For Sergeant Andino has spent almost 25 years of his 36 years of active Army duty in the Military Police. And all of his service has been in Panama and the Canal Zone since he was first sent here on Dec. 10, 1920.

Sergeant Andino is a native of Puerto Rico. During the years, his value to the Provost Marshal's offices in the Panama area has caused him to become the dean of military police who serve with the Army locally.

It was in October, 1932 that Sergeant Andino first became an MP. He was assigned to the Military Police at Quarry Heights by Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, with duties as an interpreter and as liaison for the Provost Marshal in Panama City.

From the beginning his work called for much of his time and for close contact daily with the residents of Panama. Until 1940, he was the only interpreter working out of the Provost Marshal's office and because of the nature of his duties his office was located in the Central Police station in downtown Panama.

When the Military Police Corps was first organized 15 years ago, Sergeant Andino saw the 760th Military Police Battalion come to Panama and spread itself across the Canal Zone and during World War II, into the interior of Panama.

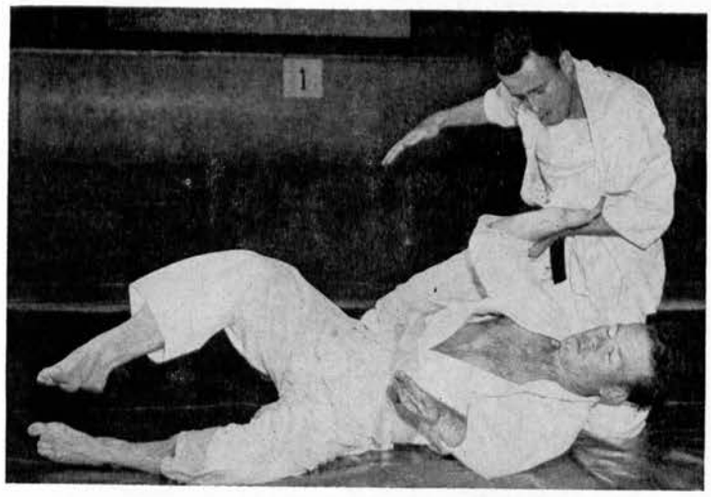
Old timers will remember that Co. A of the 760th was located at Quarry Heights with jurisdictional boundaries including all of Panama City. Co. B was at Fort Clayton and with their patrol duty also managed the stockade there. Co. C was deployed by platoons and was scattered from Arraijan to David 300 miles away. Co. D was in Colon and the Investigation Division was attached to the Headquarters of the 760th.

Sergeant Andino said in the years before the military police force was a platoon of carefully selected volunteers.

He recalled in 1940 when the 20th Military Police Company was formed, a special cash allotment was obtained so that the men who wore the MP brassard would all be dressed in tailor made uniforms. "They were sharp when they walked down the street," he said.

In the latter part of 1942, the 65th Infantry returned to the Canal Zone and with it came a number of Spanish speaking soldiers who were to join Sergeant Andino in his work as interpreters and members of the Criminal Investigation Division.

Sergeant Andino said that one man chosen to work with him at that time is Jorge Camacho Torres who today is the Chief, detective bureau, in the police department at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Another former military policeman who worked with Sergeant Andino is now a magistrate in Puerto Rico.



Sfc Boucher

By SFC H. H. Holmes

Sfc Alfred F. Boucher, a member of the Provost Marshal General's School Judo Team has received the coveted Black Belt, symbol of excellence in the science of Judo. The American Institute of Judo and Jiu Jitsu, located in Honolulu awarded the belt and certificate after a rigorous examination. This award culminates study Boucher undertook in 1949.

Upon assignment to the General Subjects Department of PMGS as a physical training instructor, Sgt Boucher became interested in Judo through Captain Stephen J. Byzek, holder of the Black Belt, 3rd degree. PFC's Richard Hierakuji and Tommy Saito worked with Byzek and Boucher to form the first chapter of the American Judo Institute in the U. S.

Captain Byzek acted as counselor and examiner for the aspirants to the various degrees of Judo. Under his tutelage, Boucher received the White Belt, first classification in Judo, and developed a consuming interest in the sport.

The White Belt degree is a study of falling techniques and the "police arts" of comealong holds and disarming persons armed with knives or guns. To the uninitiated, this *is* Judo: But there is much more to be studied before attaining the elite Black Belt.

The Brown Belt covers advanced study in previous degrees and mastery of all holds used in Judo, throughout training, emphasis is on technique and form. Character is highly important, too. Only a person of the highest integrity can be permitted access to the dangerous knowledge of this science. Any improper use brings immediate forfeiture of belt and certificate. Once taken, they are never restored.

There are five degrees of Black Belt Judo, requiring advanced study in Japanese massage or resuscitation, knowledge of the bone structure of the human body, and anatomy. Five more degrees, honorary in nature are awarded for outstanding contributions to the art of Judo.

"Contrary to popular belief," Boucher states, "Judo is not an offensive art. The Judo man retreats, gives way to gain the advantage. By using his opponent's momentum, he exerts leverage and throws him off balance."

Blows have no place in Judo: These belong to *Karati*, the 'killer arts'. Judo chops, arm and finger holds and other bone-breakers are a separate and distinct science. Those who practice this gladiatorial sport are trained from the age of six or seven, building up protective callouses by striking the hand against wet sand.

Prior to joining the Military Police Corps, Sgt Boucher served with the 82nd Airborne Division and assisted in the repatriation of German PW's. Again, in Korea, he was with the Prisoner of War Command of I Corps and participated in Operation Big Switch.

His Korean Service ended, Boucher returned to PMGS and resumed his duties as physical training instructor and again became a member of the Judo Team.

FORCE, LAW, AND RIOTS

By Lt. Richard T. De George, MPC



Lt. Richard DeGeorge, MPC, is a graduate of MPOB 19 and is presently assigned to the 525th MI Group at Fort Bragg. A graduate of Fordham, class of 1954, he attended the University of Louvain in Belgium as a Fulbright scholar, where he earned his Ph.D. The riot described in his article actually took place in Belgium in Louvain, a small university town, 25 kilometers from Brussels. Issue in question was state support of private schools which became a burning issue. In his status as a student DeGeorge was afforded a first hand view of the build-up and the action.

IT WAS a dull dark day—a typical winter day in Belgium. By the clock on my desk it was eleven forty-five as I put on my coat and prepared to walk to the town square of the small Flemish town where I was living. Earlier I had received a small white slip of paper with a message ending with an admonition not to repeat the contents to anyone and to burn the paper as soon as I had finished reading it. It had contained only a few sentences indicating that, should I be interested, there was to be a riot at noon in the town square. I was a foreigner and so could be only a spectator to the event. The writer was one of the ringleaders, an acquaintance of mine, who was a member of the party in opposition to the one in power. And when a few minutes before noon I noticed my informer walking nonchalantly away from the town square, where the excitement was to take place, I was surprised, until I realized that he was too important to be caught in the riot he had planned.

The riot came off as scheduled. On a trumped up auto accident, traffic in the main street was stopped. Students stormed from side streets, cafes, buildings. Police came out of the *Hotel de Ville* to disperse the crowds and get traffic moving. This gave other students a chance to invade the *Hotel de Ville*. Stringing barbed wire behind them they seized the roof, from where they dropped leaflets inciting the crowd below. Banners were hung from the five story high ancient towers, and one student sounded a bugle. They were the martyrs to the cause who would spend many days in jail. Below, the crowd became a mob fighting against the police, and shouting protestations against the government on the controversial school question. More and more men and women spontaneously joined the demontration and soon the police were forced to call in outside help. It arrived in the form of armored vehicles, water hoses, armed men. The rest is an oft repeated old story known to every military policeman in theory —the art of mob control.

Mobs—and the psychology of that unique animal—are fascinating, as are the techniques of rabble rousing, and the blind (most of the time) fury of a riot. But even more striking is the balance of law and force in quelling a riot as taught and practiced by the military police in relation to "Aid to Civil Authorities". And though this relation of force and law is so very striking in the case of riots where a wild mob is involved, it is part and parcel of all the activities of the military police. We are taken from our own for the service of our own, and though trained in the use of force, we have the greatest respect for it, and can use it only when and to the extent necessary. So a delicate balance must be maintained between the rights of men as soldiers, citizens and persons on the one hand, and on the other the maintenance of law, even when force is necessary, for the benefit of all. It applies in handling a mob (where the priorities of force are spelled out), and it applies as well in apprehending a criminal, in interrogation, in confinement. In the day to day activities of an MP the work becomes routine: the choice in the delicate matter of when to be firm, when to use admonitions, and when to use a club becomes almost automatic through training and experience. But though ordinary and routine the beauty of the balancing of Law and Force remains real.

We may turn once again to the riot which for its relatively rare occurrence and for its violence makes more obvious the delicacy of choice involved in when to use warnings, when to use tear gas, when to use a moving formation of men armed with bayonets poised at the throats of the crowd they are forced to disperse, and when to use ammunition realizing that firing is done to harm and never merely to threaten. The decision is with the commander; with him the choice. And the difficulty of the decision—and the beauty of it—as compared with the decision of a commander to attack in battle, is that the people he and his men are facing are his own. He is their servant, he acts for their good, he is "of the troops". He resembles a father deciding to whip his child, only in this case the children are grown men and have rights and are protected by law. They are citizens of the same country he is a citizen of; they are subject to the same rules he is subject to; and he is facing them with authority from the same body of law that protects them. It is indeed a paradox, an opposition and balancing of might and right which it is our duty to maintain.

Force is a right arm poised for an uppercut, it is the cocked hammer of a .45, it is a loaded riot gun, it is a baseball grenade ready to be thrown. Force is power in reserve or in action. It demands respect and is known and respected by all. The child boasting that his father can lick anybody (perhaps because he does so well on him), two boxers feeling each other out in first round, an army retreating before overwhelming superior strength—men know what power is. They esteem it ... and they justifiably fear the capacity to use power; they justifiably fear force. For before force the weak are helpless, be they right or wrong; might does not make right, but it can subdue the right nonetheless. Force or strength by itself, though respected, is neutral and can be used for good or ill.

And here comes Law, to balance the force of the MP, and to add strength to it, the strength of right. Law is the rule of society. It is the safeguard both of the weak and of the strong. It guarantees the rights of all members of the community. Made for the community as well as for the individual it protects both, and protects each from the other. It provides for the safeguarding of rights when necessary by the use of force, and it protects the person against whom the force is being used. The mob shouting against the government or against the enforcement of law is itself protected by other laws against being indiscriminately chopped down by a machinegun. So *that* force is controlled by law and used to enforce law. The two are related in theory and become one in the person of the MP who unites them in his official capacity. It is he who must determine when to use force; it is he who must decide when force is justified, and how much is enough. It is the MP who weighs and balances the interdependence of these two quantities in his actions; and for his actions he is in turn responsible before law, and so before force. An MP is taken from men and given authority for men. He is given Force by Law to enforce Law. He is the stem of the balance weighing the two in the preservation of order.

The practical aspects of our work we know and live. Town patrols, traffic control, escorting, confinement are part of our everyday jobs. And from the concrete case—the person we help, the case we solve, the order we keep—comes our satisfaction. But the abstract, too, deserves our attention from time to time, and from the realization of the beauty and balance exemplified in our work between Force and Law, inspiration can also be drawn.

AWOL—Right or Wrong

By Captain Noah A. Green, Jr.
Instructor, PM Department, PMGS

Don't stick your neck out in apprehending absentees or certifying vouchers for payment of rewards and reimbursements.

DURING a conference with a class at the Provost Marshal General's School, an officer related an experience which was humorous and DANGEROUS. Dangerous to you if your MP's should try the same. It went something like this.

"I was in charge of the apprehension section in the provost marshal office in 1953. One day I heard a voice proclaim 'you young whipper-snappers don't have the authority to apprehend me, I'll have your neck for this'. I proceeded to the desk sergeant's office to find that one of the apprehension teams had apprehended an absentee and even though the old gentleman was seventy-five years young, he was still quite peppery which was evidenced by the way he was waving his cane while chewing on the apprehension team. The old gentleman was in fact a deserter from the regular Army and had deserted during the Spanish-American War. But the question was; Is he right? Were we right in apprehending this deserter"?

This personal experience related by the student served as a springboard to the next point in the lesson. My next question was; "Would you apprehend all absentees and deserters"? Several answers were a definite YES!! This is a question that not only Provost Marshals should be able to answer, but one that all military police personnel should thoroughly understand. To apprehend all absentees and deserters would be contrary to regulations. Paragraph 6, AR 630-10 (31 March 1955) cites three classes of absentees *NOT* to be apprehended: individuals who deserted from the Regular Army during the Spanish-American War (wouldn't your face be red if your Military Policemen brought in an AWOL 75 years old?) those who deserted during World War I, and peace time absentees or deserters in whose cases trial is barred by the UCMJ, Article 43—The statute of limitations for peace time desertions is three years.

Another interesting question that always brings forth considerable discussion based on personal experiences and beliefs is: Under what circumstances are rewards and reimbursements authorized? As an example: suppose that a soldier is involved in an automobile accident, and during the investigation, the civil policeman suspects that the soldier involved is AWOL. The policeman telephones the local Provost Marshal, who informs him that the soldier is AWOL, and that his return to military control is desired; the civil policeman holds the absentee and turns him over to military control. Is the civil policeman entitled to a reward for the apprehension? A considerable number of people will say that the reward is authorized because the policeman was notified by the Provost Marshal that the soldier was AWOL. Others will readily state that if we didn't pay the reward it would ruin our apprehension program in so far as the civil police are concerned. If you did certify a voucher for payment of a reward in this particular situation, your proverbial neck would be protruding like that of a swan. In order to claim a reward for the apprehension of an absentee, the apprehending civil authority must be in possession of DD Form 553 or have been otherwise informed by competent military authority *prior* to the accomplishment of the apprehension. In the situation cited, the policeman already had custody of the soldier when the Provost Marshal informed him of the individual's status, therefore he would not qualify for the reward, but could claim reimbursement for actual expense of the apprehension and return to military control.

Another situation which may affect your good relations with the civil authorities: suppose your local sheriff has received DD Form 553 (Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces) stating that Pvt Patrick Snifflebloom is absent with-out-leave. The sheriff subsequently apprehends Snifflebloom and notifies you that he is holding the absentee for you. You fail to take custody of Snifflebloom for a period of fifteen days: the soldier has been furnished subsistence by the civil authorities at a cost of $1.25 a day for a total of $18.75. The Sheriff wants reinbursement for the cost of feeding the prisoner. Would you certify a voucher for this reimbursement? If you do, your face may subsequently take on the color of a red rose when you find that the sheriff was entitled to a reward of fifteen dollars only. Had the military authorities taken temporary physical custody of this absentee and subsequently asked the sheriff to further confine him for the Army, the sheriff could have been paid for the cost of such further confinement under the provisions of paragraph 8a, and 9c, AR 35-1570, dated 16 September, 1954, w/c 1 and 2. In this instance, even though the sheriff may have been asked to hold the absentee until the Army could pick him up, the reimbursement for expenses could not be claimed because a reward was payable, and there was no physical turnover prior to the request for further detention.

The rough part of these transactions is the fact that you could end up reimbursing Uncle Sam if you certify vouchers for payment of rewards and reimbursements when they are not authorized.

Withdraw your neck, "RTB".

Hottest Case in USAREUR

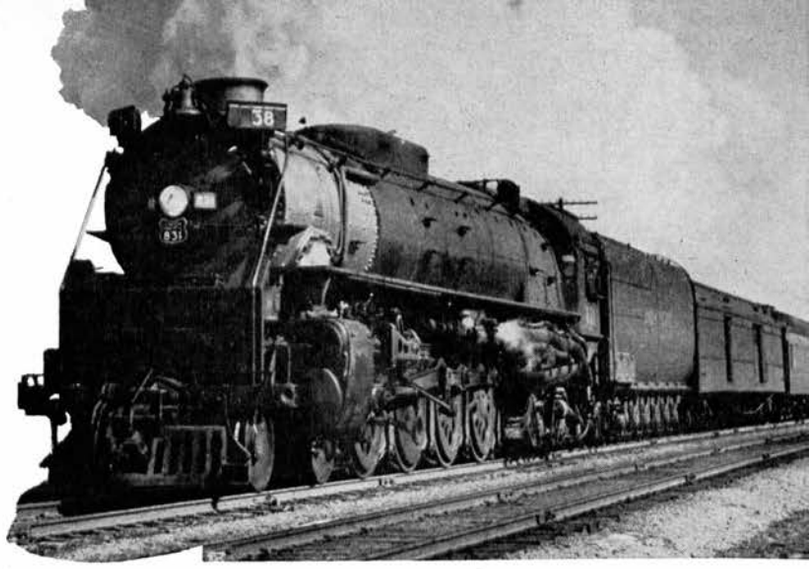
The USAREUR Provost Marshal personnel branch is happy to announce the solution to the "Case of the Missing MP Officer". Lt. Colonel Emmett Cox (former CO 701 MP Bn) had been ordered to remain at Fort Hamilton to participate in the "Name that Tune" quiz program.

Colonel Cox reported in to Fort Dix a day ahead of schedule and went in to New York City for a short visit. While making a telephone call from Radio City, he was picked up by a Columbia Broadcasting System scout. Subsequently arrangements were made with DA for Col. Cox to delay his departure for USAREUR to participate in "Name that Tune" quiz show.

Col. Cox, the TV pride of the Military Police Corps, made his debut and defeated his opponent on the first show. By successfully naming seven tunes submitted by a lady from Ogden, Iowa, he entered the second round of the contest. Mrs. W. H. Mullen, the lady from Ogden, arrived in NY to be his partner on the program. The two made a successful combination and ran their winnings up to $4,000. They were finally stumped at this point by failing to name the tune, "I Like Ike". "I was in the Far East when the tune was released and my partner is chairman of a Women's Democratic Committee in Iowa," he stated. "Any way, I took the $4,060 I'd won and cried all the way to the bank".

During one of the TV broadcasts Col. Cox asked his small son how he was doing as a TV star; the quick answer was "you're not as funny as Sgt. Bilko". Result: Phil Silvers, wrote Emmet a letter thanking him for the plug and promising to use his influence to ensure his promotion to Brigadier General upon his arrival at his new assignment.

GI Casey Jones



By SFC H. H. Holmes

THE train has been roaring through the night, rocking back and forth with high speed. You hear the rush of air as emergency brakes are applied. The conductor comes through, his flashlight carefully shielded.

"Keep calm," he cautions the passengers. "Load your rifles and keep a sharp lookout. We may be attacked by bandits or guerrillas. A bridge has been blown up just ahead."

You duck behind the steel sides of the coach, keeping your head well away from windows. Sporadic bursts of machinegun fire warn that the conductor wasn't joking.

Is this a Hollywood spectacular? Indians attacking the railroad to keep it from scaring the buffalo? Maybe bandits are trying to get the swag from the baggage car. How did you get involved in this affair, anyway?

It's very simple. That conductor is wearing an Army field uniform. He's one of the GI "Casey Jones" who work the railroads for the Army. Those helmeted guards are Military Policemen assigned to protect the trains and rail yards against pilferage, looting and guerrilla action.

At Fort Gordon's Provost Marshal General's School, military policemen are given an insight into problems in rail security such as that just described. One of the lesser known phases of MP activity, railway security each year saves the taxpayer thousands of dollars through the prevention of thefts from military railway shipments in transit or in classification yards.

Always a choice target of thieves, both domestic and foreign, much valuable cargo and mail is transported by rail. Cars must be sealed, checked and rechecked both while rolling and at stops along the track. The MP who rides the train must constantly be on the alert.

Are bandits and guerrillas the only problems? How is the military policeman trained to meet these situations? Major Vaughn M. Evans, instructor in railway security operations at The Provost Marshal General's School remarked wryly.

"During a recent military operation overseas, it was often a question as to whether we had more troops on the trains than the partisans had on the ground. If we had the most, the train got through. If they had the most, there was some argument—but the trains went through, anyway." The railroad MP's job and mission is much the same as that of the postman: 'The mail must go through' ".

Sergeant Carnes R. Kennedy, a former railway security investigator, now assigned to Weapons and Ammunition Supply Branch, PMGC, recalls some of his experiences in Korea.

"We had a guard car made of boiler plate in front of the locomotive. Firing slots were cut in the sides and turrets for .30 caliber machineguns were mounted on top. They were pretty impressive," he grinned, "But we never had to use it against guerrillas. Maybe it was too formidable for them."

"Riding the first train into Seoul was quite an experience," Sgt Kennedy remembered, "We were carrying Korean railroad workers and signal equipment, to repair the rails after the Communist assault. What was our biggest problem? No, it wasn't guerrillas or thieves —not even mines or the roadbed. It was keeping refugees—off the train. Every time we slowed down at stations or grades they came in swarms. They climbed into the cars, on top of them, between them, and even hung from brake rods underneath." "But, he added, we kept them off."

The MP's who think train patrol involves riding passenger coaches and checking service personnel for leave orders and passes is due for a rude shock. True, that is part of the job—but only a small part.

This is no "white glove" operation—it involves hard, dirty work riding moving freights. At station stops, instead of resting, he is constantly on the move, looking for broken car seals or people attempting to board the trains so they can later throw pilfered goods to confederates along the track.

If car becomes mechanically disabled, he must stay with it. If new cars are added, they must be inspected, and reports made on deficiencies. The train is his responsibility until turned over to yard crews. It matters little whether it is raining cold or broiling hot—he must stay on the move, protecting his train.

The familiar .45 caliber pistol is replaced by carbines, rifles or riot shotguns—bigger weapons for a bigger job. In crowded railyards, gasoline tank cars and other easily damaged or inflammable cargo preclude the use of high-powered weapons, so the riot shotgun is employed. In darkness or poor visibility, the shot spread gives additional advantages.

What type of man is this "train riding hobo"—the Railway Security MP? The very best! His superiors are at a distance, he must adjust his thinking to meet the circumstances of the moment. He can't "wait for orders". He must be hardy and determined. After the initial thrill wears off, it becomes a deadly monotonous job. Regular meals are usually just a dream—sleeping quarters mostly transient type—and laundry almost an insurmountable problem.

Who would willingly take a job like that? Well, just ask Sgt Kennedy, or Master Sergeant Don Valdez—or anyone else who's ever been a train rider. "Nothing like it," they'll tell you. "Sure wish I could get back on the high iron again!"

Maybe it's the spice of danger, or perhaps it's the thrill of riding a speeding freight through small towns or villages or the lonesome wail of a train whistle. Whatever it is, it's real and it's infectious—talk to these people for a few minutes and they'll have you waiting at the station for the next outbound train.

HOT PRINTS

The Use of Flame in the Development of Latent Prints

Maj Joseph J. Corr, Jr., CO, USAREUR Crime Laboratory

DURING the past three years Master Specialist Oscar H. Baker, Chief, Fingerprint Section, USAREUR Military Police Crime Laboratory, Frankfurt, Germany, has conducted extensive experiments to determine a simple but effective method for the development of those latent fingerprints which, due to age or the type of surface on which they appear, do not respond adequately to the ordinary brush and powder technique.

Based on these experiments, the method adopted by this laboratory is referred to as the "flame process," so called because the developing medium is the soot produced by igniting certain materials. Camphor is the recommended developing agent due to its ready availability, its ease of ignition, complete combustion, and its jet-black and fine-grained soot which adheres easily and firmly to latent impressions. The only other material required is a fine fingerprint brush composed of ostrich or maribou feathers.

The flame technique is both simple and effective. A spoonful of camphor crystals is placed in an earthenware or pyrex container and ignited. A lighter should be used since a match or burning paper will destroy the uniform fineness of the camphor soot. The object suspected of containing latent fingerprints is passed quickly several times through the apex of the flame until thorough coated (Fig. 1). The soot is then removed with an ostrich or maribou feather duster. Any latent fingerprints become clearly visible (Fig. 2). The impressions can be further clarified by washing the surface in a gentle current of cold water. This procedure removes those soot particles which lodge between the fingerprint ridges and in the depressed areas of rough surfaces. The developed impression can be lifted in the usual manner. Frequently, an excellent second lift is possible from the same latent.

The principle of this technique is that the flame process applies both heat and pigmentation simultaneously. The heat softens the dried ridge impressions and makes them receptive to the fine grain soot. The impression then gives evidence of having been baked on the object and thus has the ability to withstand gentle washing.

In the absence of camphor, adequate black soot may be produced by igniting pine chips or rosin. However, rosin is more difficult to ignite than either camphor or pine. If white soot is desired, it may be obtained by igniting strips of magnesium. The object containing the fingerprints is then processed in the same manner as with black soot. Care must be exercised in handling magnesium because of its high combustibility.

An interesting and unusual application of the flame process occurred in a recent case in which this laboratory was involved. A rough-faced padlock, painted gray, had been forced from a door and an illegal entry effected. Some 8 to 10 hours later when the crime was discovered, the lock was inadvertently handled by a person who did not appreciate its value as evidence. Consequently, when the lock was examined at the laboratory it was discovered that one print was superimposed on the other. On the theory that the underimpression had had time to harden before the overimpression was placed on the lock, warmed rubber lifting tape was applied to the lock to remove all powder present and all traces of the overimposed print. The lock was then subjected to camphor flame and, upon removing the surplus soot, another latent impression was revealed. This latent impression was identified when compared with record impressions.

In certain instances, it appears that the flame process is far superior to the ordinary brush and powder method as oftentimes latent images were developed on surfaces where ordinary powder will not satisfactorily adhere, such as unpainted tin. However, the flame process is ineffective on greasy surfaces.

It is not known to what extent the flame process has been utilized by other agencies. The technique described and the results obtained are based upon its use at the USAREUR Military Police Crime Laboratory, Frankfurt, Germany.

Figure 1

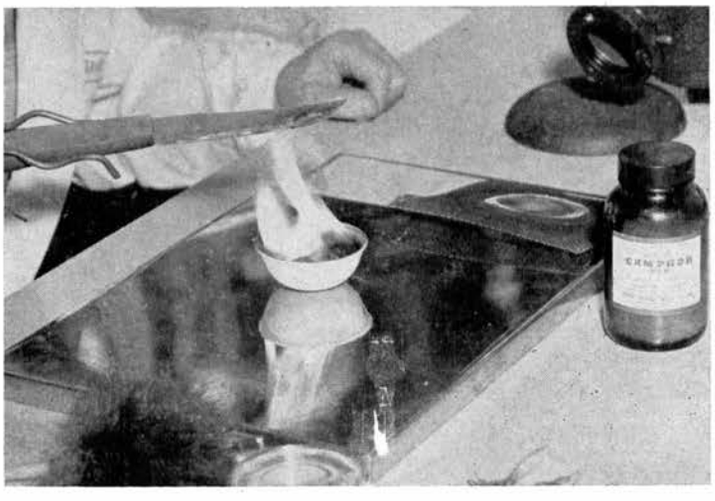
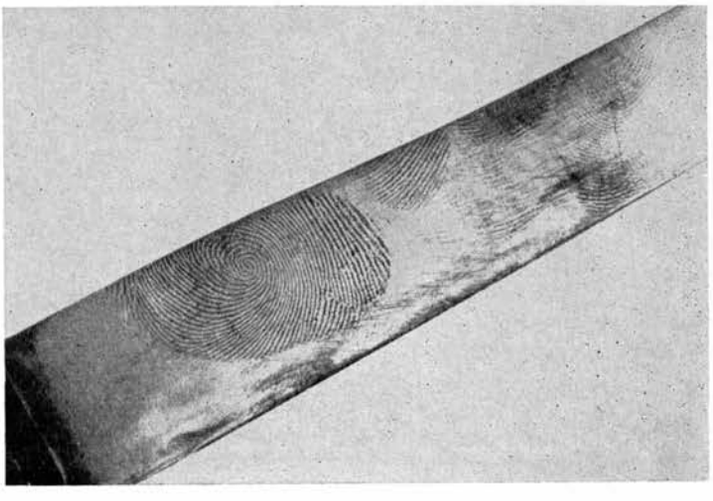


Figure 2



RADAR COP



The US Army's "radar cop" became an instrument of German-American goodwill as it was demonstrated to an enthusiastic group of German police chiefs and state officials on the autobahn near Stuttgart.

The sleuth machine—a radar device utilized by the Highway Patrol to regulate traffic flow and pin-point American speed offenders on German roads —was demonstrated in action on the autobahn to police representatives from the SACom area and Wurttemberg state officials.

The radar control device is composed of three main bodies. A transmitter and receiver scans the highway. The speed of vehicles passing the beam is registered, indicated on a meter and recorded graphically for permanent reference.

When an American car passes the beam at excessive speed, the car description is radioed ahead to the second half of the traffic control team—Highway Patrol squads who stop and ticket the offender.

The autobahn demonstration for German police was staged by Detachment "C", 62d Military Police Company (Highway Patrol), headquartered in Augsburg. One of four Highway Patrol units in Germany, Detachment "C" scouts the entire SACom sector.

The radar device is one method the detachment employs to detect dangerous speeders on German highways. It was demonstrated to the attentive audience by Sgt. Leighton L. Edwards.

Sgt. Edwards explained the myriad advantages of the system, used extensively throughout the United States.

The entire unit is operated from a standard 6-volt car battery, providing maximum mobility and enabling police to man many areas in a short time.

The radar traffic control device also can rate more vehicles than a lone patrol car, is effective during daylight or night in all types of weather, and minimizes unnecessary hazards to Highway Patrol personnel pursuing speed offenders.

Another advantage, pointed out Detachment Commander Capt. O. D. Oglesby, is that the culprit is confronted with graphic evidence that he was speeding.

"You can argue with a cop," Oglesby continued. "But is next to senseless to try arguing with a machine. The device is accurate to within two miles per hour throughout its range."

"Motorists in the States and Germany have used all sorts of gimmicks to try to beat the radar trap," according to Oglesby. "Some put tin foil or steel marbles in their hub caps. Others put lead shields between the grill and the radiator. Anything to jam the machine."

"But it doesn't work!"

"The only way to outwit the mechanical cop," Oglesby said, "is to install a radar set in the car, operating on the same frequency. There's a catch to this, too—such a transmitter would cost more than $1000, and using it without a license would violate F.C.C. regulations."

Add to this the obvious psychological deterrent effect on drivers, and the radar device proved sufficient to attract a large audience of German law enforcement officials to the autobahn display.

Among the Germans and Americans who witnessed the demonstration were Herr Alfens Stumpp, Wurttemberg Department of Traffic; Col John K. Daly, Seventh Army Provost Marshal; Lt Col E. M. Freeman, Stuttgart Provost Marshal; and some twenty German police chiefs.

The demonstration was staged at the request of the Germans in connection with the new speed limits passed recently by the Bundestag.



GRAPHIC PROOF—Sgt. Leighton L. Edwards demonstrates the graphic recorder to a German police chief. If a speed violator squirms about the charges, he's confronted with the graphic evidence.



RADAR WATCHDOG—The radar transmitter-receiver sends out beams to scan oncoming traffic. Reflected beams indicate the speed of the vehicles.

Francis Hall

This is the first in a series of articles concerning classrooms at the Provost Marshal General's School which have been named for outstanding Military Police Corps officers and enlisted men, who, during their lifetime, by their devotion to duty, contributed to the finest traditions of the United States Army.

FIRST LIEUTENANT Alonzo P. Francis, Jr. graduated from OCS at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and was the classmate of Major Arthur F. Driscoll, now Provost Marshal at Fort Jay. On December 17, 1944 Lt. Francis was a platoon leader in the 518th Military Police Bn, a First Army MP battalion. On that day the German army had launched its last major counter-attack of the war. Here, in an excerpt from a letter written by Major Driscoll, then a lieutenant in the 518th, is an account concerning the last actions of Lt. Francis:

"—it happened on the 18th of December in the town of Houffalize, Belgium around 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The counter-attack came on the 17th. We knew it was coming our way so we started to move our men. I say *we* because my platoon was on the right of A.P.'s. He had moved most of his men out by the morning of the 18th. We only have 5 jeeps in which to move a platoon ... so it takes a little time. After the last of his men had left, his jeep came back to pick him up. They headed south ... just as they reached the outskirts of a town a tank came at them. The driver tried to turn the jeep around, at the same time A.P. and his sergeant started shooting at the tank, but our weapons are not much against a tank. The tank's 88 mm gun hit the jeep.

"A.P. was one of the best officers in our battalion ... he had won a medal for his actions against the enemy back in France."

An extract from the First Army citation for the Bronze Star Medal for Lt. Francis' actions in France follows:

"For heroic achievement in action against the enemy from 16 June 1944 to 27 June 1944, in France. Lt. Francis was assigned the mission of controlling and sustaining the heavy flow of military traffic through the key town of (deleted) France. Although this area was subjected to incessant enemy artillery shelling, he, without regard to his own safety, constantly exposed himself to enemy fire in order to maintain the continuous and uninterrupted movement of vital traffic. Lt. Francis' personal bravery and devotion to duty set an inspiring example to his men and reflects credit on himself and the military service."



For his actions in Belgium Lt. Francis received an Oak Leaf Cluster to his Bronze Star Medal. The citation reads: in part;

"... During the German counter offensive of December, 1944, Lt. Francis remained at his post in the town of Houffalize, Belgium, despite heavy enemy shelling, directing the flow of vital traffic to strategic points in the line. When the enemy advance necessitated the evacuation of the town, he supervised the movement of his unit, and the resumption of its duties at its new location..."

The latter medal was presented to Mr. A. P. Francis, Sr. at D'Lo, Miss.

Mr. Will J. Francis, Mendenhall, Miss., provided the Journal with the photograph of Lt. Francis, in addition to the official documents attesting to the action.



M/Sgt. William McCrimon, past president of the MPA, home town; Jackson, Miss., chats with newcomer to the Army Pvt. Charles C. Titlow, Jr., Frederick, Md., on the steps of Francis Hall.

Sixth Army Provost Marshal



A native San Franciscan whose Army duties have been globe-wide, returned to the Presidio of San Francisco when Colonel Harold A. Davenport, MPC, became Sixth Army Provost Marshal. He succeeded Colonel Shaffer F. Jarrell, who left the command for The Provost Marshal General's School where he is presently assistant commandant.

Colonel Davenport returned to his home city from duty at the Pentagon where he was Chief of the Plans and Policy Division of the Office of Information and Education.

He was called to active duty in November, 1940. After serving in Infantry assignments until December, 1941, he was detailed to OPMG as Chief of the Plans and Training Division.

Colonel Davenport went to the Orient in 1945 for service as Provost Marshal for the China Command under Lt. General Albert C. Wedemeyer.

From February, 1946 to March, 1947, Colonel Davenport commanded one of the Peace Teams that General Marshall set up to quiet strife in Manchuria. Each team consisted of 14 Chinese Communists, 14 Chinese Nationalists and 7 U. S. Army officers. When violence broke out between the two Chinese factions, one of the peace teams was rushed to the area where it set up a neutral buffer zone between the two forces in an effort to arbitrate their differences.

In 1949 Colonel Davenport reported to the European Command where he served successively as Assistant Provost Marshal for the command at Heidelberg, Germany; Provost Marshal for the Berlin Command; and finally Deputy Provost Marshal for the European Command at Heidelberg. Upon return to the United States in 1952 he was named Provost Marshal for Fourth Army, where he remained until called to the Information and Education post in Washington that preceded his present assignment.

Colonel and Mrs. Davenport and their youngest daughter, Shirley, reside at 2837 Broderick Street, San Francisco. They have another daughter, Mrs. Albert D. Wedemeyer, of Chevy Chase, Md. Her husband is the son of Lt. Gen. (Ret.,) and Mrs. Albert C. Wedemeyer.

Their son, Harold A. Davenport, III, is presently a third year cadet at West Point.

With Disregard for His Own Safety

At noon on a bitter cold day last January, the New York State Thruway was slick with rain that came down in a steady drizzle. There were few cars on the road north of Schenectady, N. Y. Yet, driving west in a brand new car that had barely registered 100 miles meant traveling slowly.

Sighting the Putnam Road Bridge, thoughts were turned from the rather dismal going to the remainder of a four-week leave following 16 long months in Korea. The road ends at Buffalo, N. Y., and from that point, the hop from New York City to Green Bay, Wis., promised easy-going.

But the day was ill-fated for another driver traveling downstate. Almost instantly after crashing into a bridge column and still shaking from the impact, the engine of the small car that had approached from the north burst into flames.

Halting his own vehicle, Lt. Col. Harold F. Buerschinger, Provost Marshal at Ft. Lee, Virginia, made his way to the wrecked and burning automobile. The driver, bleeding heavily, was trapped between the front seat and steering post. With little thought to the risk, the Colonel removed the severely injured man from the wreckage and carried him to a safe distance, moments before the gasoline tank exploded, engulfing the entire automobile in flames.

The man, Stanley H. Weeks, of Schenectady, lived only two hours after the accident. Since he was not a witness to the crash, blocked from his view by a bridge support, Colonel Buerschinger had continued on his trip after the State Police arrived on the scene. At home in Green Bay several days later, he learned of Weeks' death. A local newspaper account taken from a story on the Associated Press wire, related the Colonel's role in the incident.

Tracing the events of that dreary day, Colonel Buerschinger remembers his lone encounter with tragedy just four days after he had returned to the United States from Korea. A woman chauffeuring several small children was attracted to the scene but stood by helpless. Another passing driver was dispatched to find a State trooper. Finally, a truck approached and its driver's help was enlisted. But Weeks, unconscious, was beyond first aid.

For his prompt action and disregard for his own safety, Colonel Buerschinger recently was awarded the Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant by the Secretary of the Army. In his office, Maj. Gen. Ira K. Evans, Fort Lee's commanding general, pinned the pendant on the blouse of the young colonel.

Military Police Can Shoot

By Major Lloyd Hummert

It's time again for military policemen throughout the Corps to limber up their trusty 45's and set their sights on becoming members of post pistol teams, Army Area teams, or the "big" team—the All Army Pistol Team.

Soon shooters, old and new, will be slugging it out in matches at all levels. Finally, when the scores are tabulated and the brass has all been policed up, there will be some military police on the varsity teams that assemble at Fort Benning, Georgia, for the All Army Matches in June.

Unfortunately, there will be all too few military police who will qualify for a final berth on the big team. And they will be practically non-existent on the Army Blue Team in the most important match of 1957—The Trophy Team match at the National Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio.

To the best of the knowledge of this writer there have been only two MP's to reach this enviable spot during recent years. There should have been many—in fact, we contend at least half of this team should be composed of military police. And it *could* be that way.

Most members of the MPC know that the Army does participate in the National Matches each year and that some few MP's are usually members of various Army teams; but few know how our Corps can benefit from "all that shooting". Indeed, and I hate to admit this, few of our MPC realize the purpose or the value of today's marksmanship program in the Army.

This program, including participation in local NRA matches, Regional matches and the National Matches, is designed to produce instructors in marksmanship, or to increase the capability of the shooter as an instructor in the matter of how to hit that at which you are shooting.

These, then, are the reasons and justification for military police participation in this program and for the full support of the program by *all* MP officers.

Unfortunately, many MP officers, particularly those in position to be of real assistance, have developed an unhealthy attitude toward shooters and pistol shooting in general. This attitude does great harm to MPC pistol marksmanship. These antagonists of pistol shooting classify those who aspire to earn themselves a place on a team as "athletes" and the marksmanship program as a "sport". To use these terms is to indicate ignorance of the purpose of our Army marksmanship program and our National Matches.

The inter-post, army area and All-Army matches can provide wonderful opportunities for marksman development for those MP's allowed and encouraged to participate. Now "allowed" is a harsh word, but correct in many cases and it results from the attitude mentioned earlier. It is true that those individuals who "make the team" may be lost to their unit for weeks or sometimes months. But the results justify that sacrifice.

The many officers in our Corps who do not give pistol marksmanship the support it deserves, have, unfortunately, never become familiar with our basic arm, the Cal .45 Pistol.

Today when one of these officers goes to the range to attempt to qualify he doesn't take advantage of expert coaching that may be available; nor time to learn basic fundamentals of pistol shooting. Consequently, he cannot hit that well known portion of a bovine's anatomy with an oft maligned musical string instrument. He is convinced he can't shoot and as a result has no interest in shooting.

To lick our problem, then, we must convince all officers, and especially unit commanders, that it is important to the Military Police Corps to emphasize pistol shooting. They must realize that the present Army program will produce better instructors — shooters who can pass their know-how and enthusiasm on to other military police. That pistol marksmanship is a vital increment of Military Police Corps prestige and is an essential element to our training.

With proper support and encouragement, Military Police CAN Shoot. Let's all put forth the necessary effort to bring pistol marksmanship to the fore among military police. And let's fill the membership of pistol teams, be they post or Army, with Military Police marksmen.

MIDNIGHT OILERS

Certificates of series completions were issued during the month of November to 15 Extension Course students of The Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Capt Carl E. Kasemeier, Sp Sv Off, Frankfurt Sub-Area, c/o PM, NY completed the 30 series.

1st Lt Benson L. Grayson, USAR, Brooklyn, New York, completed the Special Series Military Government.

ADC John E. Ferris, USN, Chase Field, Beeville, Texas, completed the Special Series Criminal Investigation.

Those who completed the 10 series were: WO's John W. Peploe, USAR, Hicksville, NY, and Robert E. McCall, USAR, Jacksonville, Fla; M/Sgt John L. Hayes, RA, 720th Bn, Ft Hood; SFC's Vernon J. McLaughlin, 382d MP Bn, c/o PM, New York and Henry E. Harris, 710th Tank Bn, Ft Stewart, Ga; Sgt's Bruce D. Sexton, Arty Sect, AR Center, Ft Snelling, Minn; Casmier J. Chrzan, RA, Yuma, Arizona; Harold E. Bream, RA, St Albans, W. Va; Sgt Hershel E. Allred, 7751 MP CU, c/o PM, NY, SP3 Richard J. Smith, 204th MP Co, Ft Sheridan, Ill, and A/2C Cecil Neely, USAF, Eau Gallie, Fla.

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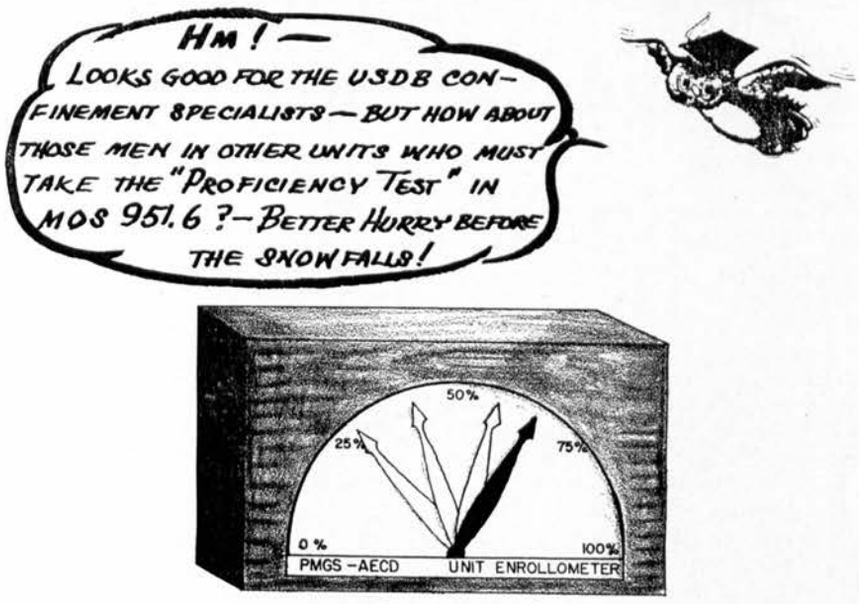
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USDB CLIMBS !

BRANCH UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS HAS PASSED THE HALFWAY MARK

Our hats are off to the men of the Branch USDB, Fort Gordon, Ga. They are way out ahead in the preparation race for "MOS Proficiency Tests" to be administered in the first quarter of calendar year 1957. Their enrollment in the Provost Marshal General's School, Army Extension Course Department Program is rapidly climbing well over the 60% mark and is due to continue according to M/Sgt Frank W. Russell, NCOIC of the Military Training Division, USDB. The USDB confinement specialists are sure to be well prepared for the "Proficiency Tests" in MOS 952.6.

ARE YOU PREPARED IN YOUR MOS?
SEE YOUR FIRST SERGEANT!!

Extension Courses + Diligence = Promotion



Sergeant First Class Gerald H. Gruhkle was sworn in as a Second Lieutenant Military Police Corps after maintaining an excellent average in both the former Ten and Twenty Series.

Lieutenant Gruhkle entered the military service from his home town of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on 17 August 1948. After taking basic training with "A" Battery, 54th Field Artillery Battalion, Fort Knox, Kentucky, he was assigned to the 226th Military Police Company on Guam. In 1950 while assigned to the 701st Military Police Company at the Presidio of San Francisco, Gruhkle first realized the value of becoming branch qualified thru extension courses. From then on progress was steady and with changing assignments new subcourses were received with increasing interest. Receiving his commission was not the end of the road for he is still forging ahead in the Company Extension Course.

From 1952 to 1954 he coached three seasons of football, basketball, and softball while assigned in Germany and is presently line coach for the 116th Engineer Group football team.

It was not all study and athletics for he is happily married and the father of two girls, one four years old and the other just sixteen months.

Success can be yours too—enroll today in the Provost Marshal General's School Army Extension Program.

Sports Hi-Lites

Prehle Joins Elite Marksmen

Captain John Prehle received the Distinguished Marksman Designation Badge (Pistol) in brief ceremonies at The Provost Marshal General Center, October 30th. Presenting the award, Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland, Commanding General of The Provost Marshal General Center, complimented Captain Prehle on his achievement in joining the ranks of top-flight competitive marksmen.

The Military Police Corps, although numerically small, enjoys the enviable position of having six Distinguished Designation Badges awarded to members of the Corps. All six recipients have been assigned to The Provost Marshal General's School within the past few years. In most instances their interest in pistol shooting was developed while stationed at Fort Gordon.

A handsome, solid gold medal, the Distinguished Designation Badge is a coveted individual decoration requiring the winning of three "leg" medals before it is awarded. To attain a leg medal, the competitive firer must be within the top ten percent of those firing at Regional, Army or National Match levels. Pistol matches of this caliber attract the top shooters of the nation, and winning a place in the "top ten" is no easy task.

Captain Prehle is unique among these medal winners, in that he had won a fourth "leg" medal before receiving the "distinguished" designation, giving a start on a second award.

Captain Prehle is assigned to The Provost Marshal General's School as an instructor in the Patrol Section, Military Police Department.

Results of Europe Firing

Command-wide military police pistol competitions were recently completed in USAREUR.

First place in battalion competition was attained by Team #1 of 793rd MP Bn which aggregated a 1677 point team total. The high individual scorer for the battalion competition was Sgt Maurice A. Yocum of the 793rd MP Bn who also placed second in individual scoring for team members with 343 points.

Completion of the company level competition found the 570th MP Company (Railway Guard) out front with an aggregate team score of 1585. The high individual marksman for company competition and number three high individual scorer in team competition was Lt Col J. B. Richmond, Provost Marshal, Second Armored Division, with a score of 341.

Detachment level competition found the Military Police Branch of the Intelligence and Military Police School out ahead of the sharpshooting MP Criminal Investigation Detachments. 1st Lt Robert E. Lemon capped individual scoring honors with 347 points which also gave him the high individual scoring championship for the USAREUR military police pistol competition.



Winners of 9 straight, MP Co. (8457), Sandia Base, stormed to the Sandia Base football championship. Led by team captain Larry Gosnell, the champions are (left to right)—Capt. Gorman, 1st Lt. A. H. Bergthold, Sgt. Jansson, 2d Lt. Wilson, Pfc. Blair, Pfc. Hughes, Pfc. Cornish, Pfc. Bradford; Second Row, Sgt. St Clair, Pfc. Byrd, Pvt. Gosnell, Pfc. Merritt, Pfc. Brooks, Pfc. McMillian, Pfc. Thayer, Pfc. Needham; Third Row, Sgt. Horble, M/Sgt. Ballowe, Capt. Maxfield, Pfc. Messerrole, Pfc. Jarosz, Pfc. Lacy, and Pfc. Chase.



Maj. General John B. Medaris, Commanding General, Army Ballistic Missile Agency, awards the first place pistol trophy to Sgt. Joze Gonzales of Det. B, Military Police. Sgt. Gonzales won the record course match and the rapid fire match using his issue .45 pistol.

USAREUR Dominates Army Matches

Military Police Captain David W. Reichenbacher recently presented General H. I. Hodes, Commander-in-Chief, USAREUR with two valuable presents. These presents were the National Match Course Trophy and the Infantry Trophy, symbols of supremacy in the all-Army rifle and pistol matches.

Captain David W. Reichenbacher, present confinement officer of the Wurzburg District, was the officer in charge of the USAREUR rifle and pistol teams which topped 34 entrants from Army commands throughout the world to win the coveted trophies in competitions held at Ft. Benning, Georgia.

In addition to the two trophies, the 30 man USAREUR team won 49 individual medals.

Firing as an individual team member, Captain Reichenbacher won three first places, one second and one third place in the competitions. Two firsts were chalked up with the .22 cal and one with the .45 caliber pistols while the second and third places were both in the .45 cal competitions.

Sandia Sports

Military Police Company (8458) had four of its members walk off with honors during the recent Sandia Base individual Sports Tournament which was held on Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico. PFC James D. Vining, 2nd place, Table Tennis; PFC Jessie E. Salmon, Horseshoe Champion; PFC Telmer Young, Welterweight Boxing Champion; and PFC Robert J. Haushalter, Middleweight Boxing Titlist. PFC Vining and PFC Salmon went on to represent Sandia Base in the Fourth Army Individual Sports Tournament.

The German System of Licensing

For Nimrods and Anglers

From The USAREUR Provost Marshal Office

Fishing

MP fishermen expecting assignment to Germany may be interested in the situation there. The fishing situation in Germany differs from that in the United States. Here in Germany, the fishing rights for all lakes, rivers and streams are held by individual, clubs or commercial groups.

There are no free or open fishing waters. More than 80 per cent of the fishing rights have been held by the same families for generations, the rights being handed down from father to son. Other rights are leased on a nine year basis.

In a few instances, American Rod and Gun Clubs or individuals have been able to sub-lease fishing rights from original lease holders. Those who do not have such rights must make their own arrangements to fish with the individual lease holders.

To assist these fishermen, the Civil Affairs Office, Hunting and Fishing Section, in each Sub-Area, has compiled a list of lease holders for waters in their area and has procured daily fishing permits for these waters. In order to go fishing in Germany, one must possess an annual German fishing license. Forms are available from Unit Commanders and local Civil Affairs Offices. All personnel stationed within Germany have to submit applications to the local German Landrat's Office together with DM 5.70.

Personnel stationed outside of Germany, may apply for their licenses at Civil Affairs Office, Hunting and Fishing Section, of their respective leave centers. Applicants must be over 12 years old.

After obtaining a license, Civil Affairs Offices may be contacted for issuance of daily fishing permits. Each individual fisherman will, on or before the fishing day, contact the leaseholder or his authorized representative, determine the exact location of the fishing water and pay the charge listed on the fishing permit. The fisherman will have the leaseholder sign one copy of the permit as evidence of payment. One copy of the permit will be returned to Civil Affairs Office concerned not later than one week after being used.

Authorized civilians and their dependents must obtain their licenses in exactly the same manner as military personnel except that the certification must be accomplished by the area, district or detachment Commanding Officer or his authorized representative.

Each US fisherman is required to carry on his person his fishing license as well as his identification or AGO card; and also his fishing permit if he is not a co-lessee or sub-lessee of the fishing water concerned. These documents must be presented upon request to a fishing official, fishing warden, police officials or other assistant officials of the protecting authorities as well as to the competent owner or lessee of the respective fishing water.

Hunting

"Why can't I just buy a license and go hunting?" — "Why do I need a guide?" — "Why must I be invited?" These are the questions most frequently asked by MP hunters newly arrived in Germany. The answer to these questions is that we are permitted to hunt in accordance with the Agreement Concerning Hunting in Laender Baden-Wurttemberg, Bavaria, and Hesse by Members of the Foreign Forces. It is, therefore, important that US hunters know and comply with the German hunting laws and customs.

Hunting land in Germany is divided into areas averaging 1,000 to 2,000 acres. Such an area is called a revier. The right to hunt wild game in these areas is owned by the State (Land), an individual, or a community. Reviers fall into the following principal classifications:

State Forests: These areas usually consist of woodland belonging to a Land. In most State forest reviers, the land Forestry Department controls the hunting rights. This control is exercised by the forestry official in charge of the revier (Forstmeister). Although not a common practice, hunting rights in State forests may be leased to private individuals ("verpachtete Staatsjagd").

Gemeinde Areas: These areas consist of land owned by a community or by a group of citizens, who, individually, own less than 200 acres. The land is combined into one parcel known as "Gemeinde." The hunting rights are sold to the highest bidder.

Private Areas: Private areas are those in which the land and hunting rights are owned by an individual. In order to control hunting rights a person must own more than 200 acres of land. The owner may retain the hunting rights himself or lease rights to an individual or a group of individuals.

Areas in any of the three main groups may be leased to individuals or groups for varying periods (usually nine years for small game areas and 12 years for big game areas). The owner of hunting rights is also the owner of the game. He may realize considerable revenue from the sale of meat and trophies. For example, it is estimated that the value of rabbits and hare shot in Germany during the hunting year 1936-1937 amounted to DM 22,000,000. As a matter of practice, the meat taken in private areas is usually sold, and the trophies are given to hunting guests of the owners. Rents for private leaseholds vary from one to two Deutsche marks per hectare for small game areas and from two to three Deutsche marks for big game areas; however, rents as high as DM 8 per hectare may be asked for good hunting areas. Funds derived from these leases are an important source of revenue to owners.

In view of the responsibilities which the owner of a revier assumes, it is mandatory that American hunters understand these responsibilities and assist the owner in carrying out his obligations. A leaseholder is responsible for damage caused by wild game, even though such game may live in an adjoining area. If the owner of a revier does not live in the immediate vicinity of his revier, he must hire a licensed professional hunter who is responsible for the control of the area and for wildlife management and conservation.

The German hunting system requires that a hunter successfully pass a huntsman's examination prior to obtaining a hunting license. Normally, the examination is preceded by a series of 10 to 15 two-hour lectures and class work periods which cover all phases of hunting, such as the use of the weapons, safety, laws, animals, customs, etc.

In accordance with the agreement between the hunting authorities of the Laender of Bavaria, Baden-Wurttemberg, and Hesse, and this headquarters, members of the US forces who successfully pass the huntsman's examination will be given a certificate of qualification by designated US authorities. German authorities will issue a hunting license to members of the US forces upon presentation of this certificate, together with evidence of adequate insurance coverage and the payment of DM 50.



the Ready Line

PMGS BOOSTS INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE

In the event of total atomic war, America's industrial might must be mobilized instantly. There will be no convenient "cushion" of time—a year or 18 months to get on a war time footing. The conversion must be a matter of hours or, at the most, days if the country is to survive.

Delegates to the National Resources Conference recently held in Augusta, Georgia, were briefed on a little-known facility developed by the Army's Provost Marshal General's School which is designed to assist industry to achieve a state of readiness.

During this briefing at the PMG School at Fort Gordon, delegates heard details of the Army's Industrial Defense mission from Maj. Chester R. Allen and Capt. Hugo C. Sanford, both members of the security section of the PMGS.

Only program of its kind in the Department of Defense, it is primarily engineered to insure that industrial facilities essential to the Defense Mobilization effort can continue to produce despite disaster — man-made or caused by an Act of God.

It provides for expert advice and assistance to such industrial entities in planning the stockpiling of critical materials and devising procedures and policies which will insure continuity of production under any conditions.

The program calls for surveys of personnel procedures, dispersal of key parts of certain plants, prevention of sabotage, preservation of essential plant records and precautions against the economic upheaval which national disaster inevitably would bring about.

"The emphasis," Sanford stressed, "is on what can be done now which will be invaluable under the national impact of a war-time economy."

The Civil Defense roles of certain industries are covered, Allen said, by outlining the community responsibilities of industries and their part in mutual aid and support to stricken areas.

Both officers dwelt on the value of Industrial Defense in the event of natural disaster in given localities.

Should Clark Hill Dam be destroyed through enemy action or as a result of natural phenomenon, Broad Street in downtown Augusta would be inundated by the greatest flood in its history in little more than one hour," Sanford observed. "Recognition of this remote possibility by essential industry in this area could mean the difference between continued operation or virtual extinction."

The officers stressed that regardless of the possibility of disaster, Augusta —like thousands of similar communities—must be ready to assume its support role if called upon.



Major Allen points out "glass jaw" areas in model industrial plant to (left to right) Capt. G. H. Happ, USNR, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Willard Prior, Augusta; Lt. Cdr. Mary Wheeler, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Mabel F. La Barr, USAR, Raleigh, N. C.; Col. L. T. Fagan, Clewiston, Fla.; Col. C. C. Corbin, USAF, Macon, Ga.

Merit System For Civil Guards At Ft. Mason



The first two civilian guards at this Transportation Corps installation to be upped under a new merit promotion program received their new rank last week from Colonel Thomas R. W. Skinner, (R) Commander of the Bay Area Army Terminal Center.

John Satti (center), chief of the 40-man civilian guard force at Fort Mason, was promoted to captain. Thomas A. Taylor, (left), desk sergeant of the force, was made a lieutenant.

The new program, designed to give each guard equal opportunity and consideration for promotion, was put into effect in October. An annual examination is offered for supervisory guard positions in grades GS-4, 5, and 6. The examination is in two parts, written and oral. Each part is given equal weight in establishing a register of guards eligible for promotion in each grade. Taylor and Satti topped the lists in their two ranks.

A total of 145 civilian guards are employed around the clock at the two Terminal Center installations, Fort Mason (in San Francisco) and Oakland Army Terminal. They work chiefly at the piers at such duties as guarding cargo and facilities, keeping fire-watch, and screening visitors to restricted areas.

Taylor, a World War II veteran of the European theater, has been a guard at Fort Mason since 1945. Satti has served at the post for 16 years.



1,000th MAN ENLISTED IN ARMY RESERVE UNDER RESERVE FORCES ACT OF 1955 —William Grady Walker, Jr., a student at West End High School in Birmingham, Ala., recently was sworn into the U. S. Army Reserve in the office of Mayor James W. Morgan with Colonel Robert G. Theiring, Chief, Alabama Military District, administering the oath. Private Walker is shown above with Col. Theiring and Mayor Morgan. (U. S. Army Photo)

3800 Acre Beat

The Raritan Arsenal Guard Force patrols a beat comprising the 3800 acres of the Arsenal, located in Edison Township between New Brunswick and Perth Amboy, New Jersey, near the mouth of the Raritan River. The Arsenal was established as a federal reservation in 1916 and recently celebrated its 40th Anniversary. The mission of this installation is manyfold and includes among others: Ordnance Corps MASS (Modern Army Supply System) Depot, Home of the National Maintenance Publication Center (Ordnance), Combat Vehicle Rebuild Shops, Field Service Division (H, K&Y Groups) and the Ordnance Corps Preventative Maintenance Agency (publishers of the well-known PS Magazine).

The Guard Force is commanded by Capt. H. M. Strassburger, MPC, Provost Marshal, who is most capably assisted by Deputy Chief Charles W. Frye, a guard force veteran of 32 years of government service. The force is comprised of a total of 69 civilian guards, who provide security for this vast area and its nearly 3500 employees. The mission of the Guard Force is comparable to that of any police organization and includes safeguarding of the depot, its personnel and government property, the regulation and control of circulation of personnel and vehicles, the maintenance of an identification system, the prevention of pilferage and the investigation of minor incidents and offenses.

The Guard Force was first established in 1918, the Arsenal having previously been guarded by Military units, it had 300 men and 140 horses. Later, in 1921, the Guard Force was disbanded and elements of the 22d Infantry guarded the Arsenal. The Guard Force was again organized in 1922 and has remained an important activity of the Arsenal since, coming to a peak during the World War II years with a strength of 279 guards. A Security, Safety, and Intelligence Division was then established, the Guard Force becoming part of this division. During World War II, the Guard Force had 21 female members. In 1952, the Provost Marshal Office was established. Capt. James R. Downey, (now Major-Retired) being the first Provost Marshal of the Arsenal, even though other MPC Officers had been assigned, he was the first appointed Provost Marshal, when the Technical Service Provost Marshal Program went into effect.

South Carolina Law Enforcers Tour PMGS

Twenty-seven members of the FBI National Academy Associates of South Carolina visited The Provost Marshal General Center recently at the invitation of Brigadier General Jeremiah P. Holland, PMGC Commander.



Sgt. Allen B. Roberts (left) and SFC James J. Svihla (right), 311th Military Police Battalion, US Army Reserve "pose" with Miss Ann Mason, "Sweetheart of NBC", in front of the Military Police display at which both men were serving as guides. The 311th's display was part of a 6000 foot military display participated in by other Oregon Army Reserve units, National Guard and Air Reservists.

This group, headed by its president, G. L. Lackey of Columbia, S. C., began their 6-hour visit with a welcome address by General Holland, who spoke of the "rapid growth of the law-enforcement profession."

The group watched a demonstration of the Lie Detector machine, and were briefed on methods of teaching its use. They also toured the Criminal Investigation Laboratory.

Two training films were then shown, "Military Police Support in Emergencies" and "Collection and Preservation of Evidence." They also visited classrooms of The Provost Marshal General's School; displays of military police technical equipment; and Maxville, a miniature of a metropolitan area.



H. H. Foxworth (center) of Sumter, S. C., has a pocket transmitter concealed in his pocket by CWO William L. Fox, an instructor in the MP Department of The Provost Marshal General's School. L. O. Watkins of Camden, S. C., looks on. This transmitter can be used to send messages undetected, or to pick up suspects' conversations unnoticed.

EDITORIAL

WE'VE always believed in New Years Resolutions!! Like wash day the chore of inspection, laundering, and hanging a line of fresh linen gives a new lease on life. And like the Phillalulu Bird it's nice to have it come but once a year. Nothing could be more dreary than resolving each day of the year. Actually we don't accumulate enough dirty linen in one day to even bother with resolving. Besides resolving is hard work—like looking in the mirror the first thing every morning—Ugh!! If we resolute but once a year look at the mess on which to work. All those letters not written—dollars not saved—unpursued hobbies—studies not attended to—. You take it from there.

We'll take it from the Journal viewpoint. We've made up our minds to give you something better in 1957. More news about more people in the Corps; argument provoking articles; Shore police and Air Police news; working Military Police pictures (not posed presento tintypes); cartoons; Armed Services Police coverage; Allied Military Police news; Cover shots (taken on the vertical not the horizontal); Book reviews on pertinent writings of interest to M.P. readers; Crossword puzzles by Walter Wolff; articles by De Busk and de George; and a new good looking membership card.

Now you take it; and add one more — WHEN IT'S UP TO YOU — RENEW.

CROSSED PISTOLS

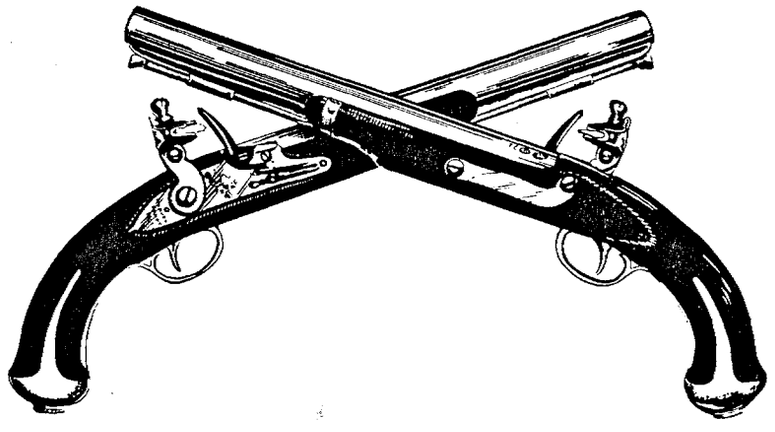
A Short History

AS military police units were developed after World War I the insignia of the Military Police Corps was worn by more and more soldiers. This is its history.

In the "old" army the military police had always been drawn from the arm of the service which garrisoned the post. In the reorganization of 1920, in the allocation of personnel in the National Guard, the original study assigned some 5000 men to the military police, these being derived from that great source of everything, the Infantry. The Chief of Infantry, Major General Farnsworth, protested this arrangement with the statement that he was being charged with troops which he would never have. This was so obvious that another arm of the service was at once instituted, and in consequence a new color facing was in order and a new collar insignia needed to be devised.

The Infantryman carried a musket and the Cavalryman a saber. The Military Policeman carried a riot club, so the draftsman was started drawing crossed police clubs. The result?—at saluting distance the MP could not be distinguished from the Field Artilleryman. Next was tried the medieval military club, the mace. Beautiful drawings were made, but they all looked like crossed potato mashers. As the military police were also armed with a Colt .45 caliber automatic pistol, that too was tried but led one wit to remark that these looked like crooked carpenter's squares, and all agreed that they made a most inartistic device. Suddenly the answer to the MP problem became obvious, the Infantry collar insignia furnishing the clue: shortly before, a similar study had been made for the Infantry and, as a result, the Springfield Arsenal musket, Model 1795, caliber .69, the first standardized shoulder weapon was selected and thus the Infantry crossed rifles were born. The Harpers Ferry Arsenal Army Flint-Lock Pistol, Model 1806, caliber .54—the first standardized, interchangeable parts, quantity production military pistol was hit upon as the artistic, distinctive and meaningful symbol of the Military Police Corps.

These pistols were the army officers' side arm and holster pistols of a century and a half ago, made in pairs, single shot, of heavy caliber. The MP device is based on the actual to-scale drawing of the Harpers Ferry Arsenal Flint-lock pistol. The originals were from the collection of Major Jerome Clark, USA, retired, of Purcellville, Virginia. The device and its development was the idea of Captain George M. Chandler, War Department General Staff, now Major, USA, retired. The drawings were made in 1922 in the heraldic section of the office of The Quartermaster General. The Chief of Staff, General Pershing, signed the drawing and later approved the actual metal collar mark, and the insignia of the Military Police Corps was added to the traditions of the United States Army.



Here for the first time in the Military Police Journal, or for that matter in any publication, is a bona fide drawing of the HARPER'S FERRY Arsenal Army Flint-Lock Pistol, Model 1806. Drawn by Bill Jacobs, our printer, from a photograph of the actual pistol we are offering it to our readers as a blueprint. You can use it the next time you design your MP desk or when your printer wants an authentic drawing from which to make a plate. Have no fear of the source. The pistol in the photograph was furnished by Mr. A. Hovey-King of Falls Church, Va., and has been authenticated by the late Colonel Calvin Goddard, MPC, reknown weapons authority, and Mr. DuBois of the Heraldry Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General.

MP And MG Units At Hungarian POE

ELEMENTS of the 716th Military Police Bn. and the 41st Military Government Co. from Ft. Gordon are the major operators of the United States Port of Entry for thousands of Hungarians at Camp Kilmer, N. J.

The ARMY TIMES of December 15th in a pat on the back article for the MPs said, "The MPs re-opened Camp Kilmer, with the aid of Ft. Dix Engineers in the record time of one week before the Hungarians arrived".

In a *Journal* interview with Lt. Col. Richard Barrell, recently a member of the Military Police Board at Gordon, now commanding the 716th at Dix, it was revealed that the MPs have furnished not only the opening party to receive, feed and shelter the Hungarians but has staffed the camp with a Headquarters Commandant (Lt. Col. Barrell) and a Provost Marshal (Major Edwin P. Gebhardt).

Col. Barrell stated that the MPs are responsible for gate security and traffic control and operate without the outside accouterments of pistol and nightstick. He further stated that the 41st MG Co. is in the thick of the operation. The MG Co., under the command of Lt. Col. Elvin S. Adams, is responsible for the processing and coordinating with American civilian agencies who place the Hungarians in homes and jobs in the United States.

MPA ROUND UP

Stateside

Fort Gordon

The Bronze Star Medal which Sergeant Sanford A. Walker earned on the battlefields of Europe in 1945 finally caught up with him recently, when Colonel Gerald R. Momeyer, Commanding Officer of the Military Police Training Center, presented the award to him at a formal Provost Marshal General Center Review held for the occasion.

Sergeant Walker, who lives with his wife, Vera Jean, and his ten month old daughter, Cynthia, received the Bronze Star with Cluster for exemplary conduct in combat while assigned as a Private with the 301st Infantry Regiment during operations in France in the early part of 1945. Because the 301st was moving through Western Europe at a rapid pace during February of 1945, and Walker was eventually wounded at the Rhine River in March of that year, the Sergeant was never aware of the fact that his performance had entitled him to the award.

It was not until his most recent enlistment in April of this year that the Personnel Office here at Fort Gordon discovered that Sergeant Walker's records disclosed his entitlement to the Star. Colonel Momeyer, as Walker's present Commanding Officer, immediately started procedure which led to the recent delayed presentation.

In addition to the Bronze Star with Cluster, he is the holder of the American Campaign Medal, the Europe-Africa-Middle East Service Ribbon with two Stars, the World War II Victory Medal, the Purple Heart, the Korean Service Medal with two Stars, the United Nations Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, and the Good Conduct Medal with three Loops.

Fort Monroe

SFC William C. Talley, center, Fort Monroe's Post Provost Marshal desk sergeant, issues orders of the day to Pfc. Peter J. Arrabit from behind a brand-new desk. Modeled after the one utilized for instructional purposes at the Provost Marshal General School, Fort Gordon, Ga., the desk was built by 559th MPs, SFC Peter J. McGuire and Pvt. James W. Faulkner. Working entirely from scrap materials, they also built radio cabinets and tables, tiled the entire floor, installed venetian blinds, and made several picture frames —all in 10 days. MP assisting desk sergeant is Pfc. Roy E. Cant.



Fort Chaffee

The City Commission of Fort Smith, Ark., a city of 55,000 adjacent to Fort Chaffee, has taken an unusual action which marks a high point in community-Army relations.

The Commission has requested the Department of Army that Maj. Carl W. Beyer, Fort Chaffee Provost Marshal who has been re-assigned to Germany, be returned to Fort Chaffee to resume his duties here following the overseas tour.

Fort Smith officials took the unusual action at the same time they passed an official resolution commending the Army officer for his accomplishments during three and a half years as Chaffee Provost Marshal.

The resolution commended Maj. Beyer for the "outstanding and dignified" manner in which he conducted his job and cited him as "an outstanding and inspiring leader of men and a friendly and generous neighbor."

The resolution also credited Maj. Beyer's leadership with contributing "a great deal to the fine relationship that exists between Fort Chaffee and the City of Fort Smith."

A large part of Major Beyer's duties as Provost Marshal entail working with civilian authorities and he has been credited with helping develop one of the most outstanding programs of cooperation between Military Police and civil officers in the nation.



Reviewing party salutes Colors. Colonel Shaffer F. Jarrell (left) reviews troops of the Provost Marshal General Center during the PMGC October parade and review honoring Chief Warrant Officer Alvin E. Dvorshak (right front) retiring after twenty years of active service. Also honored at the review, Captain Baxter M. Bullock (second from left) and Captain Salvatore Gallo, Jr., both awarded the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for exceptionally meritorious service.

SOLDIERS OF THE MONTH





As 1956 draws to a close, Military Policemen were still running away with Soldier of the Month honors throughout the world. The three men highlighted here are but a sampling of the many MPs selected as outstanding, yet they afford irrevocable evidence that through the Corps march the finest soldiers extant.

Master Sergeant Lee W. Graham, Training NCO of the Branch USDB, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, shown (above left) with Major General William H. Maglin, The Provost Marshal General, was the third for 1956 and most recent Second Army Soldier of the Month.

After being presented with his brand new dress blues, part of the reward acknowledging his selection, Sergeant Graham was officially welcomed to Second Army headquarters by Lt. General Charles E. Hart, the Army Commander. Later, Sgt. Graham journeyed to Washington, D. C., where he met Major General Maglin.

In addition to receiving his "tailored" blues, Sgt. Graham enjoyed an expense-paid three-day tour of the Washington-Baltimore area arranged by Fort Meade Special Services.

A veteran of more than fifteen years service, Sgt. Graham's "top soldier" selection was based upon his exemplary military bearing, his up to date knowledge of his job, the Army structure and current events, and an outstanding military record.

Previous winners were SFC Warren A. Dike, of the Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia Military Police Detachment and M/Sgt. Ernest Greenwald, Military Police Detachment, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Sergeant First Class Richard C. Nickel, Registration Clerk with the Security Section at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., shown (above right) with the Barracks Provost Marshal, Major Rex A. Smith, was named "Outstanding Soldier of the Month" at the Barracks recently. At a ceremony in his office the Deputy Post Commander, Colonel Alvin A. Heidner cited Nickel for displaying an unusual degree of initiative and cooperation in performing all duties assigned him.

At the Boston Army Base, Corporal Edward C. Florence, New England Military Police Detachment, was congratulated by Lt. Col. George J. Klemm, Commanding Officer of the Army Base upon his being selected recently as the Soldier of the Month.

A former Marine, Florence served three years in various stations in the U.S. and Caribbean and was honorably discharged in 1950. Shortly after he enlisted in the Army and served with the First Infantry Division in Europe. He returned to the States in 1954 and was stationed with the 453rd M.P. Det., Fort Devens, Mass. He was transferred to his present unit in January 1955.

With Soldiers of the Month from other installations, Cpl. Florence was guest of Headquarters First Army for three days in New York and was taken on tours of the city, to television shows and other forms of entertainment.

Fort Crowder

Recently, the Fort Crowder, Missouri, Safe Driving Club sponsored an Auto Roadeo consisting of five events in which contestants were required to drive and maneuver their autos through a maze of obstacles and simulated traffic problems. 25 cars were entered and this was the first event of its type in this area. The following winners were awarded trophies and scores were determined by a point system in which 300 points were possible: Sgt. Ralph H. Hoffman, Sp3 Ronald Braastd; Sp3 James M. Faison; and Thomas R. Dalton, a civilian pool employee.

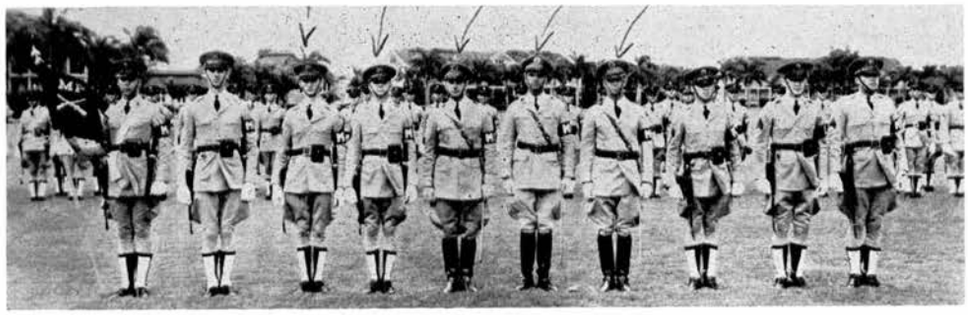
Bogota, S. America



From south of U.S. borders comes our first word on Military Police activity in the Colombian area. Shown above is Colonel D. M. Cheston, U.S. Army Mission to Colombia awarding Pvt. Lopez Perez Ricardo the first place trophy in the supervisors MP course at Bogota, Colombia. The supervisors course and Basic MP course are both adopted entirely from courses taught at the Provost Marshal General Center, Fort Gordon, Georgia. In addition to these two courses, a criminal investigation course is slated to begin this month.

Several officers from Colombia have also attended courses at Fort Gordon, among them Captain Luis Fresen and Major Bernado Sanchez. In command of the 1st MP Battalion in Colombia is Colonel Hernando Ferero Gomez.

Honolulu MPs — 1935



When the Corps formed up in 1941 its ranks were liberally sprinkled with officers and men from the "Pineapple Corps". And that is how it should have been, for the modern concepts of today's MP Corps were laid on in Hawaii years before Pearl Harbor. Here from right to left (beginning 4th from right) with captions furnished by General Maglin are 1st Lt. J. L. Richardson, now Major Gen.; Captain W. H. Maglin, now Maj. Gen.; Captain W. Stephenson, deceased; First Sgt. F. Schumm, now Lt. Col. (Ret.); and Sgt. Radar, now Major (Ret.) Veteran readers are invited to come up with the other names.

Far East

Canal Zone

SFC Alfred Chesney of the 512th Military Police Platoon, Fort Amador, Canal Zone, was recently awarded the commendation ribbon with metal pendant for meritorious service between 10 February 1954 and 9 July 1956.

Sgt. Chesney was a tireless worker among the Military Police during his Panama tour, serving in the capacity of First Sergeant and Operations Sergeant of the 512th Military Police Platoon (Svc), Fort Amador, Canal Zone from 10 February 1954 to 9 July 1956. His knowledge of Unit Administrative and Military Police procedures was instrumental in the smooth functioning of the Unit as well as the Provost Marshal's Office of Fort Amador. This unit, having but one officer, placed him in the capacity of an executive officer for the unit, in carrying out his daily duties; he often was required to make decisions normally made by a Military Police Officer or Provost Marshal, and in the absence of the Provost Marshal assumed his duties and responsibilities as the senior military policeman on the Post of Fort Amador.

Camp Drake



Major C. Smith, Jr., Commanding Officer of the Camp Drake Guardhouse (8044), Tokyo, Japan, formerly the United States Army Stockade (Big Eight), points out the relocated prisoner Training Section of the Guardhouse to recent Soldiers of the Month. (R to L) SP-3 Bruce Kalua, Pfc Robert Houpe, Sgt Gordon S. Pate and Sgt Elmer W. Schmidt were chosen Soldiers of the Month because of their outstanding performance of duty for the month in which they were chosen. Kalua's home is Hawaii, Houpe is from Columbus, Ohio; Pate is from Durant, Oklahoma and Schmidt calls Duluth, Minnesota, his home.



Tokyo

Sergeant Fred L. Combs, Military Police Supervisor of the Japanese Security Guard Battalion, Tokyo Quartermaster Center, Japan, received the Bronze Medal for Meritorious Good Conduct from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. The ceremony was held at the Japanese Prime Minister's Official Residence on 3 November 1956, a Japanese National Holiday.

Sergeant Combs, singlehanded, rescued a Japanese woman and three small Japanese children from two burning houses. He is shown above receiving a Letter of Commendation from the Honorable Tatsuo Hagiwara, Vice-Governor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Sgt. Combs was also awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon.

The commendation states that his gallant conduct furthered friendly relations between the Japanese and American peoples and reflects credit upon himself and the military service.

Japan

Recently, the 18th Military Police Detachment, which is assigned to the 100th Field Artillery Rocket Battalion, climbed to the top of Japan's historic and sacred Mount Fuji, a height of approximately 12,395 feet.

The climb was made in conjunction with the 100th FA Rkt Bn, commanded by Lt Colonel Ralph E. Vandervort, Jr. The 18th Military Police Detachment was divided into three groups led by 1st Lt Thomas F. Bair, Commanding Officer of the detachment, Sfc Frank J. Raiola, First Sergeant, and Sgt Neil F. Beers, Squad Leader. The guidon was entrusted to Sgt Joseph F. Oates.

Climbing sticks were purchased and trimmed in the traditional green of the Military Police. At each of the ten stations the climbing sticks, known in Japan as "Fuji Sticks," were branded and stamped stating the number of each station and the distance ascended.

It is believed that this is the first time Military Police climbed to the top of Mount Fuji as a unit.

PETITION
FOR
MPA MEMBERSHIP

Be it hereby known by all concerned that we, the undersigned, in recognition of our obligation, in appreciation of our acceptance, and in evidence of our desire to affiliate, do now, at long last, apply for membership in the "Military Police Association", said application to become effective upon receipt, by the subscription chairman, PMO, Zama, of $3.00 1956 dues, from each of us, on or before 1 October 1956:

Major L. R. Elfervig
Hq, FEAF, Box 546
APO 925 S.F., Cal

Capt Robert E. Krider
Hq, FEAF, Box 345
APO 925 S.F., Cal

2/Lt Herbert W. Barclay
2710th A. P. Sq
APO 323 S.F., Cal

1/Lt James J. Hughes
421st A. P. Sq
APO 925 S.F., Cal

Capt Douglas B. White
6000th A.B.G., Unit #1
APO 925 S.F., Cal

Capt Stewart G. Mayse
M. B. - NAS, Atsugi
Navy 3835 FPO S.F., Cal

Capt John H. Mingus
3rd A. P. Sq
APO 994 S.F., Cal

Colonel Raymond L. Curtice
Hq, FEAF, Box 125
APO 925 S.F., Cal

Air police officers of the Far East Air Forces, hosts for the August golf tournament of the MPA's Tokyo-Yokohama-Zama chapter, using this novel "petition", signed up eight Air Force and Marine Corps officers as new MPA members.

Europe

Mannheim

One of the Army's relatively new units, organized in 1947, is the 527th Military Police Company, (Prison Guard). Since its inception, this organization has provided personnel necessary for the security and administration of the USAREUR Stockade, Headquarters Area Command Provisional Guardhouse and the Prison Ward at the US Army Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany.

The Confinement Officer at the USAREUR Stockade is Lt. Col. Joe Verde. The Company, located at Samuel J. Turley Barracks in Mannheim, is commanded by Captain Thomas J. M. Mitchell.

The USAREUR Stockade is a self-sustaining institution. It has various sections that take care of all prisoner needs. The Stockade has its own Post Exchange, Mess Hall, Barber Shop, Chapel, Dispensary, Craft Shop, Training, Supply and Utilities and other Sections that help the prisoners in every way possible. One item of interest is that the Stockade has its own weekly newspaper, which keeps the prisoners up-to-date on current events. This newspaper, "Look Ahead News," has received numerous yearly awards since its inception. Another item that may interest the reader is that current movies are also shown weekly to the Stockade population.

Post duty is not all though, as the 527th also moves out into the field. On these exercises, the men set up a portable stockade. In a minimum amount of time, the CP, Mess and Supply Sections are functioning and also the prisoner processing section is ready to do its job.

Heidelberg

A phony military policeman has proved one of the best crime preventers in the United States Army.

This ersatz cop, whose voice commands attention throughout Europe, never shot down a criminal, pinched a law breaker, or even handed out a parking ticket. Yet everybody knows "Investigator Stone."

The fatherly "officer" is the star of a radio show which, despite its brevity is one of the most popular being carried by the American Forces Network.

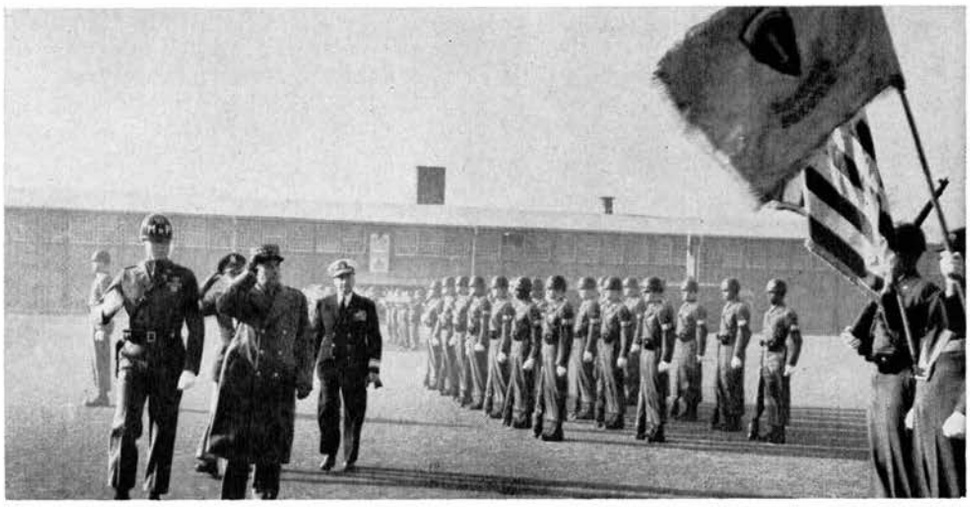
"Investigator Stone" in reality is Bob Harlan of (1170 Wellington Avenue) Gainesville, Fla., an announcer for AFN and manager of the network's Kaiserslautern radio station. With a voice that virtually rings with authority, Harlan regularly offers sound guidance — in the sugar-coat of a highly entertaining program — to soldiers who make up the US Army in Europe.

The primary mission of the "Investigator Stone" broadcasts is crime and traffic accident prevention, pure and simple. The USAREUR Provost Marshal Division prepares the scripts from actual cases taken from military police reports and Mr. Harlan edits them and furnishes the voice.

One of the several crime prevention measures undertaken by the USAREUR Provost Marshal Division, General H. M. Hobson, Provost Marshal, USAREUR, pointed out "we feel an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure. With these broadcasts, we show USAREUR personnel how they can avoid trouble by simply using their heads."

Investigator Stone's motto is: "I would rather prevent a crime than investigate one."

Heidelberg



An Honor Guard composed of members of the 529th MP Company, USAREUR Headquarters, salutes General Jean-Etienne Valluy, Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Central Europe at USAREUR Headquarters in Heidelberg. Left to right: Captain Charles G. Payne, CO, USAREUR Honor Guard; General H. I. Hodes, Commander in Chief, U.S. Army Europe; General Jean-Etienne Valluy, and Rear Admiral Walter G. Schindler, Commander Naval Forces Germany.

Sorthofen



Sgt. Willie Reetz (L), graduate of Class No. 2 of the German Army's Feldjaeger School meets PFC. Bobby Wooley Co. D, 508th MP Bn. The meeting was the first between members of the new German Bundeswehr Military Police and U.S. Army MPs. German MPs are called Feldjaeger.

Bremerhaven

With the emphasis on increasing the prestige of the non-commissioned officers in the Army, the Military Police of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation have initiated a program whereby the MP of the month at the Bremerhaven Port is selected by a board of senior non-commissioned officers under the supervision of M/Sgt. Jose B. Pastrana, First Sergeant, of the MP Detachment. The board consists of five senior NCOs, three of whom must be members of the Military Police Corps. The board selects the military policeman of the month from candidates submitted by the squad leaders. After selection, a rigorous inspection and test of clothing, equipment, and MP subjects, the winner is rewarded with a 3 day pass, a gift of his choice in the amount of 5 dollars, an 8 to 5 assignment for one month, and the right to represent the detachment before the Port Commander for Port soldier of the month.

The board at the present consists of M/Sgt. Pastrana, as president and as members; M/Sgt. E. A. Mayne, Sergeant Major, Bremerhaven Port; M/Sgt Clements, First Sergeant, 7751st MP Customs Unit; SFC J. F. Richmond, First Sergeant, Det. B, 570th MP Co. (Railway Guard); and SFC W. V. Mosely, Platoon Sergeant, MP Det., Bremerhaven Port (7802).

Coming Through The Line

Master Sergeants of the PMGC who meet every Thursday PM with Center Sgt. Major, M/Sgt. Luke DeShazo, can count up 600 years of service dating back to pre-WW I days. M/Sgts. Peake and Babbitt are in the vanguard. Peake boasts one of the first pairs of crossed pistols, dating from Washington, D. C., in 1924.

Lt. Col. Howard Salisbury, the School's Director of Resident Instruction departed on January 3 for Ft. Leavenworth to attend C&GSC.

General Maglin stopped in for coffee and chat with members of OA 10, after his December visit to the University of South Carolina where he addressed Prof. Harry Turney-High's class in criminology.



The MPA and Sherwood Forest has a corner on the Nottingham clan. Lt. Col. Jonathon O. Nottingham signed son Jonathon D. Nottingham aboard last fall. J.D. is in the senior class at West Point.

Lt. Col. Dalton Lain, old coffee liner from OA5 is knee-deep in LOGEX planning. Col. Lain reports that the MPs will have a more definite role in rear area defense this year and promises some situations pointing up the Corp's vital role in the modern concept.

SFC Willie Hendricks, veteran PMGS Training Aids man is assigned to Ft. Gordon's PM office in the Apprehensions Sec. He would like to get in touch with Lt. Ed Seymour, and Sgts. Bill Hough, and Clyde Barron.

Lt. Col. Keene Saxon, who took his oath as an officer 33 years ago, retires this month at Ft. Gordon. Col. Saxon, former commander of the 505th MP Bn. is an old "dirt-tracker". He started out with Frontenac Fords, known to old timers as "Fronty Fords" the souped up predecessor of today's MG, Thunderbird, Offenhauser, etc.

Lt. Vincent W. Chellis was all set to take some CI training after graduating from the Associate Company Officer's class when he got word to check back on his beat. Chellis hails from one of the largest patrol areas under the American flag—Alaska. When he isn't busy with reserve affairs he's a working member of the Alaska Territorial Police force. After joining the MPA he promised some news from his frigid post.

What's New in MP Training Literature?

By James F. Kingwell, Jr., Major, MPC

MANY Military Police troop commanders are missing the "well-known" boat these days by not using Army Subject Schedules. What are Army Subject Schedules? Well, although they are new to the Military Police Corps, they are not new in concept.

The Army Subject Schedules of the 19-Series were prepared in 1955 and published by Headquarters, Continental Army Command, in support of all Army Training Programs for use by all components of the Army. For example, should one of the other arms or services desire to conduct a class of instruction in the security of vital installations, all they would have to do is refer to the Alphabetical Index in DA Pamphlets 310-3 where they would find ASubjScd 19-14 referenced under "Installations."

Army Subject Schedules consist of two (2) sections and an appendix. The first section outlines the purpose, training objectives, scope of instruction, training notes and allotment of hours. The second section, the most important part of the schedule as far as troop commanders are concerned, outlines the schedule chart and lesson outlines. This section provides instructors with detailed guidance for the preparation of lesson plans for the conduct of branch, general and military occupational specialty training as outlined in Army Training Programs. The appendix outlines the text references, training aids and facilities and equipment.

As of this writing, there have been twenty-nine (29) Army Subject Schedules of the 19-Series published. They are as follows:

19-1 (Jan 56)—Organization, Function and Mission of The Military Police Corps
19-2 (Jan 56)—Honor Guards
19-3 (Jun 56)—Traffic Control
19-4 (Jun 56)—Prisoner of War Operations
19-5 (Jan 56)—Operation of Confinement Facilities
19-6 (Dec 55)—Riot Control
19-7 (Jan 56)—Straggler Control
19-8 (Jan 56)—Refugee Control
19-9 (Jan 56)—Town Patrol
19-10 (Jan 56)—Raids
19-11 (Jan 56)—Military Police Emergency Operations
19-12 (Jan 56)—Shotgun, Riot Type
19-13 (Jan 56)—Security of Military Installations
19-14 (Jan 56)—Security of Vital Installations
19-15 (Jan 56)—Train and Station Patrol
19-16 (Jan 56)—Escort and Security of VIP's
19-17 (Feb. 56)—Operation of Division Dismount Point
19-18 (May 56)—Operational Training Military Police Detachment (CI)
19-19 (Jan 56)—Leadership and Discipline
19-20 (Jan 56)—Formal Guard Mount
19-21 (Mar 56)—Military Police Communications
19-22 (Feb 56)—Platoon Tests and Company Problem, Military Police Company
19-23 (Mar 56)—Operational Training, Military Police Escort Guard Company and Military Police Guard Company
19-24 (Mar 56)—Operational Training, Military Police Company, Post, Camp or Station
19-25 (May 56)—Operational Training, Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company
19-26 (Jan 56)—Squad and Platoon Operational Training, and Platoon and Company Tactics, Military Police Security Company
19-27 (Apr 56)—Operational Training, Military Police Battalions
19-100—MOS Technical Training of Military Policemen
19-102—MOS Technical Training of Escort and Security Guards and Prisoner of War Processing Specialists.

Here are training publications designed to aid the commander of Military Police units of the active Army and Reserve components in fulfilling the requirements of their training programs with a minimum of effort.

In summary, ATP's serve as a guide for what to train in, and Army Subject Schedules support ATP's by serving as a guide on how to train.



Dear Ed,

Since this matter concerns a Military Police School I thought that the MPA could furnish a better answer to my question than any other source. I have a certificate showing that I have completed Military Police Leadership School, Class #65, 24 December '53 in accordance with Army Field Forces Training Program 22-19. When I completed leadership I was given the impression that I would receive an L behind my MOS and that this letter would be considered when and if there was any type of change in MOS. When I was reverted to Specialist I don't think my leadership training was considered at all. As a matter of fact I had only been in the outfit a couple of weeks when I was reverted and had yet to pull any type of duty. If there is any way possible to regain my NCO stripes or have the L placed behind my MOS I would appreciate having the answer.

Ex Leadership Grad

Ed: Wish there were a way to help but the suffix "L" went out with AR 611-203 & AR 611-201 and the retention of NCO status is determined by the TOE of your parent unit. Just watch for a chance to use that training and let the stripes fall where they may.

★ ★ ★

Dear Ed,

About a week and a half ago I learned I was being transferred to USAREUR on a levy and that my 951 MOS was not needed over there. This has created quite a problem, not that I don't like a USAREUR assignment, but I don't want to lose my membership in the MPA or lose my Journal.

I have spoken to my folks and would like to know if it would be possible for my Journal to be delivered to my home address for forwarding. I don't know what type of unit I am being assigned to. Under these conditions can I re-new my membership???

SP2 William L. Price
Fort Hood, Tex.

ED: The MPA Constitution, Article I, Section 2, keeps the door open for you. In fact as long as you maintain an interest in Military Police affairs you can stay on the rolls. We'll send the Journal home as requested.

Dear Ed,

I enjoy reading about the veterans of Ft. Riley and Custer, having served at both and watching the "RTC" become the fine organization it was under the capable leadership of Gen. Maglin and Col. Wiltamuth.

Col J. L. Madigan
(The Boston Irishman)
104 Bay State Rd.
Arlington, 74, Mass.

★ ★ ★

Dear Ed,

Your story "Hot Night in Pusan" (Oct. issue) by SFC. Harold Holmes was fine. A nice piece of writing. There was only one thing wrong with it!!

SFC. Holmes says that the 560th MP Co. was on duty that night in Pusan and they had their hands full. I will say as much for them and for all the other men there.

The thing that is wrong is this, and I don't believe it is right. SFC. Holmes doesn't mention the 24th MP Co. They were there at the same time, same place, same fire and all the rest. Well I will tell you, since he didn't.

There was a 24th MP man in every patrol that went out that night before the fire started and they also spent 18 to 22 hours before being relieved.

I am not saying the 560th didn't do a good job that night. Everyone did or there wouldn't be any Pusan now. So, let's give credit where credit is due.

I am not blaming you. All you did was print the article but it would please me if you could get in touch with SFC. Holmes and since he seems to know it all to have him re-write the article and give credit to all the outfits that were there.

Believe me. I Know. I was desk sergeant for the 24th that night in the same office and at one end of the same desk that the desk sergeant of the 560th was working from. And we worked together.

I spent 22 hours in Pusan before I got relieved and was proud to have been of service with what little I could do. As far as I'm concerned it wouldn't look right if you and I did something outstanding and I took all the credit for it.

Well, this article gave all the credit to the 560th and the 91st MP Bn., but not one time is the 24th mentioned.

Sgt. John Given
ASPD, 306 W. 54th St.
New York, N. Y.

....speaking of Pusan, I think the 512th MP Co. (Port) is due some credit....we played as big a part as any company under the 91st MP Bn.

Pvt. Robert J. Gilman
Fort Bragg, N. C.
Hq Co. 82nd Airborne Div.

ED: In view of the fact that diaries were forbidden (remember) SFC Holmes was working on memory. Now that we've heard from the 24th and the 512th who performed yeoman work, Holmes recalls the 58th MP Co; the 289th MP Co. HQ Co. of the 2nd Log. Command; the 44th Engineer Group and the men of the Signal Base Depot. In fact if everyone hadn't been in the act Pusan would have lost everything, including the establishment numbered #96 near the RTO.

★ ★ ★

Dear Ed,

I am an Air Policeman in the United States Air Force. I am interested in knowing whether or not I could join the Military Police Association. If so, can you acquaint me with the necessary qualifications.

A/2C Ronald L. McLanahan
42 Air Police Squadron (SAC)
Limestone, Maine

ED: The MPA has its doors open to service personnel and civilians having an interest in service police activities. Since the Association was founded its membership rolls have included Air Policemen, Shore Policemen, and members of civilian police forces in the United States and allied countries. $3.00, your name, address, occupation, and organization will get you aboard.

★ ★ ★

Dear Ed,

Hurray! Hurray! to you for publishing and Captain John S. Liddle for writing "AUTOMATION". I accept his sentiments without reservation.

It is conceivable that name tags or plates can serve a useful purpose in service schools or similar places of temporary assignment, where leaders or instructors are associated with the individual student only a short period. As a requirement for each individual, army wide, "NO".

Regulations specify the name plate will be black on white, yet some commands and/or units require them in basic branch colors. An individual is transferred to another command or unit and immediately he is instructed to change his name plate to the uniform name plate of the new command.

We individuals, all ranks and grades, in the US Army have our share of headache. Let's eliminate this unnecessary one (Name Plates).

I have experienced for over fourteen years in several grades and ranks Army headaches plus those good points of military service (and there are many).

I believe discontinuance of name plates would be accepted by both officer and enlisted personnel in an overwhelming majority, should the opportunity be afforded.

APO 742 Capt. W. A. Alderman

PASS IN REVIEW

THEY MET AT GETTYSBURG

Edward J. Stackpole
Eagle Books
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

A Review by Maj. Harrison H. Holland, MPC, GS&T Dept. PMGS

THIS is an excellent book which covers the period from Chancellorsville, through the withdrawal of the Army of Northern Virginia from Pennsylvania following Gettysburg. The author in his prologue sets himself the task of "separating the wheat from the chaff", and presenting the Battle of Gettysburg "in a continuous panorama, minus the minutae of organizational detail". He then proceeds to do exactly that in an extremely well organized and interesting way. The result is a documentary of the Gettysburg campaign which contains a wealth of information for either the military student or the individual who desires only a background knowledge of the subject.

The reader is treated to an excellent portrayal of the events leading to the battle, including the many compounding errors of omission and commission on the part of the Confederate commanders which, coupled with the fine coordination and a lot of luck on the part of the Union commanders, resulted in the failure of Lee's invasion of the North.

For the military student, They Met at Gettysburg points up very emphatically the dangers of inconclusive and indefinite orders, as well as the effects of lack of coordination by all elements of command.

Lee emerges from this account as an excellent strategist and tactician who failed in his mission because he failed to reduce his decisions to unequivocal orders, and perhaps because he placed too much faith in the unsupervised actions of his subordinates.

Meade on the other hand is depicted as an uninspired commander who was unsure of himself and was so obsessed with the idea of fighting a defensive war, that even after his partial victory at Gettysburg, he failed miserably to grasp the significance of what effect that campaign would have had, had he pressed the pursuit of Lee, on the speedy ending of the war.

BIRTHDAY CALENDAR FOR 1957

Making resolutions for the New Year? Here, for your convenience is a handy reminder which is guaranteed to keep you in the good graces of your family, your friends in other services, and last but not least The Military Police Association.

MY MP JOURNAL EXPIRATION DATE

(Send $3.00 to MPA a month in advance)_____

MY ANNIVERSARY DATE_____

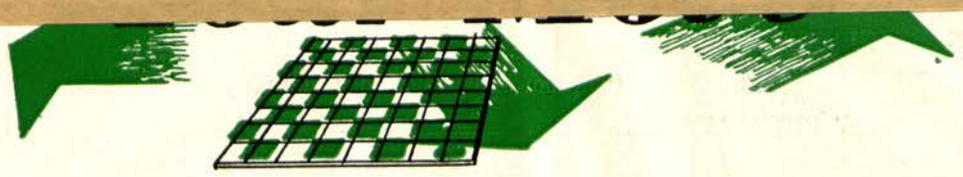
BEST GIRL FRIEND'S BIRTHDAY_____

CHILDREN'S BIRTHDAYS (1)_____ (2)_____

(3)_____(Gorman and Proudfoot make up your own list)

BOSS' BIRTHDAY_____

Service Birthdays	Location	Birthday	Anni'sary
The United States Army	Washington, D. C.	14 Jun 1775	182nd
The United States Navy	Washington, D. C.	27 Oct 1775	182nd
The United States Air Force	Washington, D. C.	18 Sep 1947	9th
The United States Marine Corps	Washington, D. C.	10 Nov 1775	182nd
The United States Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.	16 Mar 1802	153rd
Armored Forces (Continuation of Cavalry)		12 Dec 1776	182nd
Army Aviation Division	Washington, D. C.	6 Jun 1942	15th
Counter Intelligence School (Army)	Ft. Holabird, Md.	1 May 1955	2nd
The Chaplains Corps	Washington, D. C.	29 Jul 1775	182nd
Chemical Corps	Washington, D. C.	28 Jun 1918	39th
Civil Affairs & Military Govt.	Washington, D. C.	13 Apr 1952	5th
Engineers Corps	Washington, D. C.	16 Jun 1775	182nd
Finance Corps	Washington, D. C.	16 Jun 1775	182nd
Military History	Washington, D. C.	5 Mar 1918	39th
Ordnance Corps	Washington, D. C.	14 May 1912	45th
The Military Police Corps	Washington, D. C.	26 Sep 1941	16th
The Engineer School	Fort Belvoir, Va.	9 Jun 1778	179th
The Finance School	Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	1 Sep 1920	37th
The Infantry School	Fort Benning, Ga.	7 Oct 1918	39th
The Judge Advocate General School	Charlottesville, Va.	2 Aug 1951	6th
The Medical Field Service School	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	15 Jan 1920	37th
The Provost Marshal General's School	Fort Gordon, Ga.	15 Jan 1942	15th
The Psychological Warfare School	Fort Bragg, N. C.	22 Oct 1952	5th
The Ordnance School	Aberdeen Prov. Gd., Md.	1 Jul 1940	17th
The Quartermaster General School	Fort Lee, Va.	1 Mar 1910	47th
The Signal School	Ft. Monmouth, N. J.	2 Sep 1919	38th
The Walter Reed Army Medical Center	Washington, D. C.	1 May 1909	48th
The Women's Army Corps (WAC)	Washington, D. C.	14 May 1942	15th
Quartermaster General Corps	Washington, D. C.	16 Jun 1775	182nd
Army Reserve & ROTC Affairs	Washington, D. C.	19 Mar 1926	31st
Signal Corps	Washington, D. C.	16 Jun 1775	182nd
Office of the Surgeon General	Washington, D. C.	27 Jul 1775	182nd
Office of the Chief of Transportation	Washington, D. C.	31 Jul 1942	15th
The Adjutant General's Corps	Washington, D. C.	16 Jun 1775	182nd
The Adjutant General's School	Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	14 Jun 1941	16th
The Army Information School	Ft. Slocum, N. Y.	Jan 1946	11th
The Army Language School	Presidio of Monterey, Calif.	1 Nov 1941	16th
The Army Medical Service Graduate School	Washington, D. C.	24 Jun 1893	64th



In addition to those recorded elsewhere in this issue the following changes in status and station of personnel of the Corps are announced in D/A Special Orders 199 through 211.

PROMOTIONS

to Lieutenant Colonel

Howard S. McCutcheon*
Samuel J. McCune
Wade Y. Brookreson
Daniel Buyze
Clarence R. Meltesen
John T. Scott, Jr.
Alfred F. Daubenfeld

to Major

Edwin A. Ditzel
Jose M. Nieves
Watson R. Shevalier
Andra W. Allen
Iber B. Dickson, Jr.
Joseph M. Hancock
Dwight H. Larrabee

to CWO W-4

Nick Bariski
Alton L. Fultz
Edward J. Lawler
Leonard A. Wells

to CWO W-3

Edwards J. Jacobs
George J. Kinoshita
Thomas F. O'Neill, Jr.
Robert J. Wilson
Emanuel J. Barattino
Thomas J. Bowerman
Joseph DeLorenzo
Shelby L. Denney
Frederick M. Drain
Elmer E. Flickinger
Lloyd C. Hummert
Patrick J. Kenney, Jr.
James F. McGowan
Robert J. Murphy, Sr.
Francis A. Niccols, Jr.
John P. Perry, Jr.
Joseph C. Reeves
Arthur E. Schuder
Francis A. Tenore
Clarence B. Watts
William R. Young

RETIRED

Captain Donald F. Zeller

CHANGES OF STATION

to USAREUR

Lt. Col. Robert J. Bickford
Lt. Col. Frank R. Harding
Lt. Col. Byron N. Petersen
Major John T. Lennon

to USARCARIB

2d Lt. David N. McNelis

to USARPAC

Captain Athel W. Crocker
Captain Ray P. McCrary, Jr.
1st Lt. Philip M. Suess, Jr.

to USAFFE

Col. Arthur L. Selby
Major Arthur M. Bliss
Major George Fedor
Major Robert J. Kriwanek
Major Ira R. Meyers
Capt. Thomas R. Tabb
Capt. John I. Woods
Capt. John R. Billings
Capt. Edmund J. Burke
Capt. Walter S. Deveaux
Capt. Maurice L. Ivory
Capt. William H. Schultz
Capt. Samuel T. Campbell, Jr.
Capt. Leslie E. Langer
Capt. James P. Watts, Jr.
Capt. Lloyd E. Powell
1st Lt. Andrew M. DiPietro, Jr.
1st Lt. Virgil F. Trummer
CWO Charles L. McCallion

OTHER CHANGES

Major Samuel P. Sweeney from Ft. Lee, Virginia, to Sandia Base, N. M.
1st Lt. Johnny B. Goodwin from 720th MP Bn, Ft. Hood to White Sands Pr. Gr., N. M.
Captain Raymond L. Cook from Inf Center, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Decatur Sig Depot, Decatur, Ill.
Col. Wendell W. Perham from OCAMG WASH. D.C. to 95th Mil Govt. Gp., Fort Gordon, Ga.

*R. A. promotion

ordinate command requisitions are submitted to G-1, USAREUR, which in turn forwards them to the USAREUR Provost Marshal Division. At this division they are consolidated, checked against the manning level and, upon receipt of maximum requisition figures from G-1, are forwarded to G-1. The requisition is then submitted to the Department of the Army. DA, in turn, advises USAREUR of their replacement capabilities and determines which officers will be sent to fill the requisition. DA determines which officer will be ordered to Europe and whether he will go to Germany or to France. Upon the selection of an officer for an assignment, DA forwards a photostatic copy of his DA Form 66 to USAREUR. The Provost Marshal recommends to G-1 the assignment to subordinate commands and the subordinate commands, in turn, give the specific assignment to unit and duty station. In the event that the officer is being assigned to a unit of the Provost Marshal Command, i.e., the 6th MP Detachment (CI), USAREUR MP Crime Laboratory, 570th MP Company (Railway Guard) or the MP Customs Detachment, the Provost Marshal, USAREUR, gives the specific assignment. At this time a letter is forwarded to the officer in which he is told of his tentative assignment, given a brief information inclosures and advised to write this headquarters if additional information is needed.

Since most of the letters received here concern concurrent travel and housing requests, it is well to list the procedures involved. At the outset it is emphasized that concurrent travel and housing are command matters not subject to concurrence by a staff activity. For example, if an officer is assigned to an activity in the Heidelberg area to arrive in February, his application, processed through his local transportation officer, will be forwarded to the Billeting Office, Headquarters Area Command. At that time he will be placed in a category based upon his grade and size of family. If quarters will be available upon his arrvial, a certificate is issued to that effect and his concurrent travel is authorized. If there is a waiting period he will be so advised.